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LOCAL NOTICES.

Editorials and Letters from the Leading Pittsburgh Papers.

IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.—We have frequently spoken of the popularity and excellence of Colonel Beazell's great patent and copyright. We refer our readers to the following letter, which tells the point, and the right kind of an Endorsement.
—*Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.*

BUTLER, PA., November 13, 1867.
Col. J. W. Beazell, Pittsburgh, Pa.: No. 95 Diamond Street, Room No. 2.
DEAR SIR:—In informing you, that I have sucI take pleasure in informing you, that I have successfully disposed of the territory I received from you for Kentucky and Tennessee, for $350. *Thus I purchased from you one hundred and sixty dollars ($160,) nearly cleared three hundred dollars ($300,) in canvassing only two small villages, and am confident I can make from one thousand to fifteen hundred out of this county. Your patent and copyright is more than it is represented. It is worth its weight in gold.*
Respectfully yours,
JOSEPH LIEBLER,
Trunk Manufacturer, 164 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

HOW FORTUNES ARE BEING MADE.—The following extract from a letter just received from Mr. W. C. Barnard, who recently purchased the right for Eastern Virginia, will give the readers an idea of the popularity of Col. Beazell's great Patent and Copyright: *Pittsburgh Daily Post.*

RICHMOND, VA., November 9, 1867.
Col. J. W. Beazell, Room No. 2, 95 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.:
DEAR SIR:—I have just commenced operations here with your splendid and popular Patent and Copyright, and have made from less than two days' leave good offers for six more counties. *It works elegantly and I must say, more than pleases me.* What will you take for the rights of North Carolina and Georgia. Very Respectfully,
(Signed) W. C. BARNARD.

HOW A FORTUNE CAN BE MADE IN A SHORT TIME.—The valuable patent advertised in our "Patent" column to-day, by Colonel Beazell, exceeds in popularity anything ever offered to the public, and the sale of territory by him is unprecedented. We have given it a careful examination, and can say confidently that an active business man can make a fortune by securing the right of a State, city, or good county. Over a hundred dollars per day is being made by those who have purchased territory.
—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY RAPIDLY.—It will be seen, by referring to our want column today, that Colonel Beazell offers to the public a valuable and popular patent, in which all classes are especially interested. We have examined it carefully —having a thorough knowledge of it—and can say without hesitancy, that there is a fortune in it for any one possessing a State, city or county right. After purchasing territory, there is a clear profit of one hundred and eighty dollars, and over, on sales of every eleven dollars and forty cents expended for working material.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY SELDOM OFFERED.—See advertisement in another column to-day, of a valuable patent, established by Col. Beazell. It has proved one of the most popular ever offered the public, and the sale of territory by Colonel Beazell is unprecedented. We speak knowingly, when we say there is a fortune for every man securing good territory. An idea can be formed of the amount of money in it, when we assure you there is a clear profit of $60 on every $11 40 invested, after securing territory.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY RAPIDLY.—In our want column, this morning, will be found Col. Beazell's advertisement, offering for sale State, city, and county rights of a highly valuable patent.

Nothing ever offered the people has succeeded it in popularity, and although it has only been made public a short time, rights of States, cities, and counties are being dispo sed of daily.

It is just what it is represented, invaluable to all classes, and we can say freely, there are fortunes in it for all securing territory.—*Pittsburgh Republic.*

SPLENDID CHANCE TO MAKE A FORTUNE.—The patent which Colonel Beazell advertises in our Want Column this morning, is selling rapidly. From personal knowledge, we can say there is a fortune in it for any one owning the right of a State, large city, or populous county.—*Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.*

Those wishing territory can apply to Col. John W. Beazell at Kuhn's Law Building, room No. 5, or to Wm. D. Moore, Deputy United States District Attorney, and H. R. McKelvey, United States District Attorney's office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Petroleo Calcium Gas.

One of the most serious inconveniences experienced by the dwellers in our suburban mansions and villas has been the want of proper and sufficient light for their parlors, halls and grounds. Our business worn merchants and manufacturers are not pleased with the change from our excellent city gas, to the dim and unsatisfactory illumination by oil and candles.

Gasoline, Benzoine, and other dangerously explosive substances, have been attempted to obviate the evil, but of little avail. Apart from the very ordinary light, the constant fear of disaster from their use has prevented their use to any considerable extent.

But the days of darkness (for country folk) came suddenly to an end when Dr. J. H. Connelly, of Wheeling, West Va., invented his now world renowned generating "Petrolio-Calcium Gas." It is produced from the residuum of Petroleum by a very simple process, and at a cost much less than kerosene oil; in fact so cheaply may it be made and used that we doubt not its introduction will become an important item of economy to our suburban citizens and the owners of manufacturing establishments. The light is clear, beautiful and totally inodorous, and entirely safe. In several of our manufactories it is being introduced in this part of the State by Mr. Robert Christy, who has a working model in operation at 362 Penn street, where all are invited to call and see for themselves. Further notice of this matter in our advertising columns.

Save Your Boilers from Explosion.

As explosions in most instances are caused by allowing the water to get too low in the boilers, we the undersigned desire to urge upon manufacturers and all using steam (not only for their own sakes but for the sake of the community at large) the necessity of having an independent attachment to their boilers which will never fail to give immediate notice when the water is getting too low in the boiler. Our experience for several years has proved the reliability of Ashcroft's Low Water Detector for that purpose under a variety of circumstances, and we are warranted in saying that however influential interest is supplied, the water cannot get to a dangerous point without our being notified of the fact.

Eagle Iron Works, James Wood & Co.
Lowe, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.
Shoenberger & Co., per C. Harris, Engineer.
Shang, Chaffant & Co., per Lewis King, Engineer.
Union Iron Mills, per Jas. Rees, Superintendent.
Brown & Co., per R. Means, Engineer.
Park Brothers & Co.
Barr & Myers, Pittsburgh *Post.*
Henry McCoy.
John Graybill, *Chronicle.*

Many more parties having this Detector in this region would endorse the above if it were necessary.

Orders for this Detector may be left at 111 Third street, Pittsburgh.

Non-Corrosive Pens.

A. H. Miller, a disabled soldier, is now in the city selling non-corrosive Pens, known as the "Indestructible." Mr. Miller is a worthy young man, and those who need pens should patronize him when he calls upon them.

Segars, Tobacco, &c.

L. N. Hall, manufacturer and dealer in Havana and Domestic Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 84 Wood street, junction of Liberty street. Call and examine.

Soldiers' Monument.

There will be a special meeting of the Ladies' Executive Committee of the Soldiers' Monument Association, at Mrs. John Watts, 276 Penn street, on Wednesday, November 27th, at 2 P. M.

The Daily Commercial

PRESIDENTIAL.

At a meeting of the Union men of Bedford county, on Tuesday last, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Radical Republican party of Bedford county, nominate our first choice for President Ulysses S. Grant, and for Vice President Edwin M. Stanton, subject to the decision of the Radical Republican Convention.

The Berks County *Journal* of Saturday says: The Harrisburg *Telegraph* favors the nomination of Governor Geary for Vice President on the ticket with General Grant. Colonel Forney has also named for this position. If the Vice Presidency is conceded to Pennsylvania, which is not probable, Ex-Governor Curtin would undoubtedly be the popular choice.

A Grant Club was organized in Chicago, Saturday evening, by a meeting of the leading citizens of that place. John C. Dore, Esq., was elected President, with thirty Vice Presidents, among whom are Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Hon. N. B. Judd, Hon. John Wentworth, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Mayor Rice, General Osborne, and Joseph Medill, Esq. Auxiliary clubs will be formed in all the wards and towns of Cook county.

The Fairmont, (West Va.) *Vedette* comes to us this week dying the names of General Grant for President, and Governor Pierpoint for Vice President at its mast head.

STATE NEWS.

The heirs of the Rothermel and Zimmerman estate, about four hundred in number, met in Reading last week, when a committee of twenty-five was appointed to investigate the facts and merits of the case. A majority report set forth that the estate in Holland really existed, and that records of the same could be obtained from the Kingdom through the State Department of the United States. A minority report sets forth that there is no evidence of the existence of such an estate. The heirs adopted the majority report, and appointed a committee on Finance and Correspondence to prosecute the investigation.

Mrs. Light, an aged lady, died suddenly at her residence in Bedford, on the 16th inst., having no previous illness.

Frank Ward, a desperate character imprisoned for an attempted outrage on a respectable girl near Sharon, broke out of the Mercer jail last week. A reward of two hundred dollars is offered for his arrest.

The people of New Castle rejoice in the possession of a new market house, which would do credit to any city.

Cyrus Thompson, who shot young McDonald in Cambria borough on Hallow Eve, was in Latrobe on last Monday, armed with a gun, pistol and knife. No effort seems to have been made to arrest him, his display of weapons serving to intimidate the county.

Commodore Stewart, "Old Ironsides," has failed to obtain an injunction against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to restrain them from laying a double track upon his lands in Bordentown, New Jersey.

Marcus D. Holbrook, conductor of one of the passenger trains on the Northern Central Railway, has resigned to accept a position on the editorial staff of the New Orleans *Picayune.*

The old folks of Greene county do not believe in dying in a state of single blessedness. Of the 14th inst., Caleb Bosborth, aged sixty-nine years, led to the altar Mrs. Jane Mitchell, aged sixty-seven years. A short time since, Robert Maple, of Dunkard dl region fame, married a widow, took for a helpmeet about eighty-five years, and for a honeymoon an estimable lady of Morgantown, West Virginia.

The agricultural implement manufactory of Sheaffer & Sutton, Lancaster, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. Loss $10,000; insurance $5,000.

William Donavan, the confessed murderer of the Squibbs family, will be executed December 26, within the York jail.

Mr. David Dowley, of Lancaster, died suddenly in Philadelphia, on Wednesday night, of congestion of the brain.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

An English bark, the General Canfield, from Sacramento, has been wrecked on the reefs near Madras.

A Havana special, of the 24th, says: The official burial returns show that one thousand and fourteen persons lost their lives in the late hurricane at the Island of St. Thomas. We had the announcement from Santiago yesterday that the cholera reports from Havana were creating considerable fear there, so much so that the Spanish steamer Barcelona, from that port, was forbidden to enter.

Two accidents occurred on the Hudson River Road Saturday night—one to a freight train and the other with the Cincinnati Express, which ran into some cattle on the track, killing several of them and throwing the locomotive from the track. No person was hurt. The road is now all right.

When Detective Wood returned from New York to Jersey City, on Friday, he had plates of the figures on the Five-Twenty bond, plates of the forged coupons, and electro-gold plates for a counterfeit one thousand dollar Interest bearing note, which Col. Wood says is the finest piece of workmanship he ever saw.

Mr. H. B. Claflin's residence, at Fordham, New York, was entered by burglars on Thursday night, for the third time, and a quantity of diamond jewelry, belonging to a sister of Mrs. Claflin, was carried off.

The propellor Colorado and several sail vessels went ashore in a gale yesterday, in the vicinity of Milwaukee.

Weston left Waterloo City, Indiana, at twelve o'clock and fifteen minutes yesterday morning, on his fifth one hundred mile trial. He reached Ligonier, Indiana, thirty-five miles, at nine o'clock, and left again at half-past nine. It rained most of the time during the last twenty-four hours and the roads are very heavy.

Joseph H. Larwill, an old citizen of Wayne county, Ohio, died at Wooster, on Wednesday the 18th inst., aged 83 years.

Oberlin College has gained a suit which confirms its title to nearly 10,000 acres of land in Doddridge county, Virginia.

Of the members elect of the Ohio Legislature, Hon. Joseph Thompson, one of the Representatives from Stark county, is probably the oldest, being in his 74th year.

D. McMillan, of Xenia, Ohio, has taken at different fairs, this year, on his fine cattle, fifty-five premiums, amounting to $1,375, besides one gold and three silver medals, valued at $175.

Hon. Reuben Hyde Walworth, Ex-Chancellor, is lying very low at Saratoga, and not expected to recover.

At the Hartford town election yesterday, the Democratic ticket was elected by an average majority of nearly 300.

Weston left Elkhart, Ind., at five minutes after five o'clock, and passed Mishawka, nineteen miles from the end of his hundred mile trip, at seven fifty-six. He arrived at South Bend, Ind., at thirty-five, and abandoned his fifth attempt to make his hundred miles in twenty-four hours. The road was very heavy all the way.

In response to its nomination, Gov. Horatio Seymour has written to the Utica *Democratic Union* that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency at the next National Democratic Convention.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, at Nashville yesterday, received a communication from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, declining further negotiation for union between the two churches.

The Tennessee House has passed a joint resolution asking Tennessee Congressmen to support Thad. Stevens's confiscation policy.

At a woman's suffrage meeting last night, in St. Louis, George Francis Train was nominated for the Presidency in 1868.

BY MAILS.

The last valuation of the property of the State of Ohio is $1,140,000,000, nearly one-half **enough to pay the national debt.**

A youth appropriately named Franklin, and aged 13 years, is said by the *Mechanics' Magazine* to have discovered a mode of causing a vacuum without condensation, which will save half the fuel hitherto used in working steam engines.

The Sprague Manufacturing Company are running their mills at Baltic, half time, and on cotton for which they paid 21 cents a pound, buying it of a party who paid 31 cents per pound for it and held it until within a month for a rise.

Nicolson pavement is being laid down on all the newly opened streets in Philadelphia and New York. In St. Louis, iron, cobble, and granite have been tried, and nearly all the principal streets of that city are now paved with the Nicolson.

The latest improvement in stock is a new breed of cats in Vermont, which have tails only an inch long. The advantages claimed for such tails are that they cannot get under a rocking chair or be stepped upon, and that a door can be closed quicker when they go out.

An eagle in pursuit of a pigeon flew through the window of an upper story of the residence of T. W. Williams, in New London, Ct., on Sunday morning—the family sent for assistance, and he was captured alive and caged. The bird measures about five feet from the tip of one wing to that of the other.

Six hundred and fifty-four immigrants arrived in Columbus, Ohio, during the week ending November 23d. They located in Ohio, one hundred and eight; Illinois, one hundred and twenty-two; Missouri, ninety-six; Wisconsin, ninety; Indiana, seventy-eight; Kentucky, sixty-four; Kansas, forty-nine; Nebraska, twenty-one; Iowa, twenty-six.

After Mr. Sumner's lecture on "Are We a Nation?" at Cooper Institute, New York, Gen. Sickles was called up, and after complimenting the masterly words of the orator, he said: "Two years of close observation have convinced him that they know their rights and duties to this government as well, and that knowing these, they will surely prove loyal to the nation for all time to come." This was cheered in a way to show that the audience did not all sympathize with Mr. Sumner in his utter distrust of the people of the South.

A Memphis correspondent says: The condition of commercial affairs is very unsatisfactory, and the future is very gloomy, both for merchants and planters. The cotton crop in Mississippi has all been gathered, the negroes are being discharged, and in a week or two will swarm the entire country, idle and troublesome. Planters are unable to pay their debts, much less keep their hands during the winter months, and it is estimated that not more than one in ten will be in condition to make a crop next year. Merchants from New Orleans and Memphis are seizing the cotton on the plantations to secure themselves from loss.

Ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, who left Nashville on the approach of the Federal forces in 1862, returned Sunday morning. He went directly to the Governor, who received him kindly, and allowed him to depart to his home in Henry county, Tenn., on giving his parole of honor not to take up arms against the United States. He will be required to report at the Federal Court in March next to answer an indictment for treason, which is pending against him. Mr. Harris heartily thanked Governor Brownlow for the friendly deference to him in his late message. He left England on the 24th.

A wealthy, and hitherto highly respectable citizen of Saginaw, Michigan, named Charles L. Ackley, the owner of an extensive grist mill in that section, visited Chicago about two weeks since, and purchased a large cargo of wheat for his own use, and which has probably reached its destination. After completing his business he made up his mind to have a spree, and in order to do the thing in style, he went to Wisconsin and induced a beautiful woman named Mrs. Lauber, who has a respectable husband, to come to Chicago and join him in his grand spree. They ran in couples for a few days, when she became disgusted and left Ackley. Then he went to a house of ill-fame on Wells street, Chicago, where he indulged in poor liquor and morphine for over a week, at the end of which he died.

RICHMOND.

Non-Arrival of Judge Chase---The Davis Trial Not Commenced.

RICHMOND, November 25.—Chief Justice Chase did not arrive to-day, consequently there was no trial of Jefferson Davis. Among the witnesses summoned for the government are Generals Magruder, Mason and Wickham, of Virginia, and General Gordon, of Georgia.

THE PRIZE RING.

Fight Between Collyer And Kelley in Virginia To-Day.

BALTIMORE, November 25.—The fight between Collyer and Kelley comes off to-morrow at day-break, on the Virginia shore, thirty miles down the Potomac. Collyer was arrested this morning, and held to $5,000 bail to keep the peace in Maryland. The ball was given.

FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

IMPEACHMENT.

PRESENTATION IN CONGRESS OF MAJORITY REPORT.

It Declares the President Should be Impeached.

Resolution Received with Mingled Applause and Hisses.

Large Volume of Printed Evidence.

Testimony of Secretary Stanton as to Reconstruction.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25, 1867.

The re-assembling of Congress to-day, was marked by an extraordinary scene of excitement. The House galleries were densely packed long before the hour of meeting, and for two hours the anxiety and interest were heightened by the ascertained fact that a majority of the Judiciary Committee had decided to report in favor of the impeachment of the President.

Presentation of Majority Report.

At 2:30 P. M., Mr. Boutwell submitted the majority report and evidence, and after a few words of debate about printing without reading, the first portion only was read, and the inter voluing legal points omitted. The conclusion in the shape of the resolution, declaring that Andrew Johnson be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, was received with mingled applause and hisses. The colored galleries especially applauded, and portions of the white galleries hissed. The demonstration was unexpected, and provoked no little comment. The report was then postponed till one week from Wednesday. The volume of printed evidence makes thirteen hundred printed pages, in addition to the testimony sent last night the following will be of interest. The following is the testimony of Secretary Stanton on the subject of reconstruction:

Secretary Stanton's Testimony

I had several very exract conversations with Mr. Lincoln upon the subject, and advised that any effort to reorganize the Government should be under the Federal authority solely, and to treat the rebel organization and governments as absolutely null and void. On the day preceding his death, a conversation took place between him, the Attorney General, and myself upon the subject at the Executive Mansion. An hour or two afterwards, and about the middle of the afternoon, Mr. Lincoln came over to the War Department, and renewed the conversation. After I had repeated my reasons against allowing the rebel legislatures to assemble, or the authorities to have any participation in the reorganization, he sat down at my desk, took a piece of paper and wrote a telegram to General Weitzel, and handed it to me. The telegram was in these words, as near as I can recollect: "I told him not to do quite far enough; that the members of the rebel legislature would probably come to Richmond; that Governor Pierpoint ought not to be interfering with their assembling. He took up his pen again, and made that addition to his telegram, and signed it. He handed it to me. I said that I thought it was exceedingly right. It was the last conversation I had with Mr. Lincoln, and was the last act that was ever performed by Mr. Lincoln in the War Department. Some of the other rebel States, after the surrender of the armies of the rebellion, undertook to reorganize their legislatures, and either pursuant to instruction from the War Department, or pursuing on their own motion the policy which was indicated by the order of the President in the case of Virginia, I annulled and prohibited the assembling of those bodies.

Question—Did any of the Cabinet express a doubt of the authority of the President to take measures for the organization of the rebel States, such as he proposed during the vacation of Congress, and agreed on in the plan specified in the proclamation in the case of New York? Or express a doubt of the propriety to add in regard to the history of his subject that on the day succeeding the date of the telegram to General Weitzel, and on the last day of Mr. Lincoln's life, there was a Cabinet meeting at which General Grant and all the members of the cabinet, except Mr. Seward, were present. General Grant at that time made a report in relation to the state of the country, as he conceived it to be, on the subject of reconstruction and the surrender of Johnston's army, which was regarded as absolutely certain. The subject of reconstruction was discussed at considerable length. Shortly previous to that time I had myself, with a view of putting in a practicable form the means of overcoming what seemed to be a difficulty in the law in regard to the mode of reconstruction, prepared a rough draft of a form or mode by which the authority and laws of the United States should be forthwith established, and the functions of the pretended rebel States under the Federal authority, without any necessity whatever for the intervention of rebel organizations or rebel aid. In the course of that consultation Mr. Lincoln alluded to the paper, went in his room, brought it out, and asked me to read it, which I did, and explained my idea in regard to it. I have was present when the Cabinet left open. That was as to who should constitute the electors in the respective States. That is supposed to be the only important point upon which a difference of opinion could arise. That the right of the people should have suffrage in the States, or whether it should be confined for the purpose of reorganization to those who had exercised it under the former State laws, was a question to be considered. There was at that time nothing adopted about it, and no opinions expressed. It was only a project. I was requested by the other members of the Cabinet, and by Mr. Lincoln, to have a copy printed for each member, for subsequent consideration. My object was simply to bring to the attention of the President and Cabinet a practical form, which, if adopted, would be a feasible mean of organization without rebel intervention.

Mr. Lincoln seemed to be laboring under the impression that there must be some starting point in the reorganization, and that it could only be through the agency of the rebel organizations then existing under the State laws, and that by calling together the Legislatures of the United States of all those elected at the general election, he could get a quorum for legislative purposes, and through them could restore order and peace to the country, and set on foot the proper relations to the General Government. The question was discussed at length, and the conclusion reached that the Legislatures could not be assembled, but that the people must reorganize the State governments, commencing de novo. The message to Congress was then prepared, and was finally completed on the day preceding the assassination. The proclamation relative to North Carolina. After that I do not remember that the subject was ever again discussed in the Cabinet.

In regard to Booth's interment Mr. Stanton directed it to be made under lock and key, to prevent any glorification by the disloyal over his grave, and states that at the proper time he supposed it would be given to the friends.

Secretary Stanton also testifies about the transfer of Southern railroads from the Government to the companies. He says the understanding of the Department was called to the subject soon after the surrender of the rebel armies, and that it was the opinion of the Secretary of War that it would be wholly impracticable for the Government to manage the railroads, and that any terms upon which they could be transferred to private companies and operated, would be advantageous.

Question—Suppose the Government, at its own expense, had constructed seventy miles of railroad in one of the rebel States, and that at the close of the war a company should apply to the Executive Department of the Government for a transfer of the roads so constructed to it, by what authority or provision of law would the Executive Department be authorized to transfer the road so constructed to the company making the application? Answer—I do not know of any act of Congress that directly or in terms would authorize any such transfer, but regarding the construction of the road in time of war, simply as a means or instrument of carrying on war, when the war was over I would conceive it to be strictly proper and within the scope of the General commanding, or specially of the President of the United States, as the commander-in-chief of the army, to render that instrument as available for peace purposes as possible, and inasmuch as the road would be of no use to the army when peace was restored, and it would be for the benefit and interest of the public to have it operated as speedily as possible, I should think it would be in the exercise of a wise discretion and exercising proper authority to turn over that road to any company or individuals who would operate it, for in that way he would be applying the war material to the only available use to which it could be applied.

Question—Would you regard it as a proper use of that power for the President of the United States to turn over to a Railroad Company rolling stock, locomotives and cars of various descriptions which had been purchased or constructed by the Government without exacting compensation therefor from the company, and which would regard the rolling stock as coming to a certain extent within the same principle. If the thing was done in good faith with a view of keeping open important channels of trade and communication, and the Government had on hand a surplus of stock which it did not desire to use for its own purposes, I would think it properly within the scope and power of the President to authorize the transfer to be made. A disposition of surplus war material, not available for any other purpose, could in this way be rendered more available to the public.

To Western Associated Press.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The charges made, and to which the investigations of the Committee have been especially directed, are usurpation of power and violation of law in the corrupt abuse of the appointing, pardoning and veto powers, in the corrupt interference in elections, and generally in the commission of acts amounting to high crimes and misdemeanors under the Constitution; and upon this recital it was charged with the most general duty of inquiring into the official conduct of the President of the United States, and of reporting whether he had been guilty of any acts which were designed or calculated to overthrow, subvert or corrupt the lawful government of the United States, or which, in the contemplation of the Constitution, would constitute a high crime or misdemeanor, requiring the interposition of the constitutional power of the House.

It will be observed that the great salient point of the accusation, standing out in the foreground and challenging the attention of the country, is the usurpation of power, which involves of course a violation of law, and for which he may be convicted, perhaps every great abuse, every flagrant departure from the well settled principles of the Government which has been brought home to its present distinguished incumbent. Without dwelling upon its special infractions of the statutes or in the particular exercise of high powers conferred by the Constitution on the Executive, they have clearly more manifestly in one systematic attempt to subvert the entire character of the Government. It is the great conspiracy which has unreservedly been carried on between the President and the rebels to defeat the fruits of the victories obtained by the armies of the United States, as the conclusion of the late civil war. The conspirators against the Government determined to place the States lately in rebellion, and for the purpose and with the intent to secure to the conspirators the control of the Government in the Executive and Legislative Departments of the same, as fully as they were before the rebellion, and to this end to place the States lately in rebellion under governments subservient to their will, conscious that they could not otherwise regain the power they had lost by the suppression of the rebellion by force of arms. To accomplish this purpose it was necessary that the Congress of the United States, which was then in session, should be prevented from counteracting this usurpation of power, and for this purpose Congress must be violently dissolved, as its two Houses could not agree in such violation of the laws of the land. To consummate this design, the capital must be left defenseless against the menaces and violence of the disbanded rebel armies, and to render this perfectly sure, the command of the army must be taken from General Grant and all the members of the cabinet, except Mr. Seward, were present. General Grant at that time made a report in relation to the state of the country, as he conceived it to be, on the subject of reconstruction and the surrender of Johnston's army, which was regarded as absolutely certain. The subject of reconstruction was discussed at considerable length. Shortly previous to that time I had myself, with a view of putting in a practicable form the means of overcoming what seemed to be a difficulty in the law in regard to the mode of reconstruction, prepared a rough draft of a form or mode by which the authority and laws of the United States should be forthwith established, and the functions of the pretended rebel States under the Federal authority, without any necessity whatever for the intervention of rebel organizations or rebel aid. In the course of that consultation Mr. Lincoln alluded to the paper, went in his room, brought it out, and asked me to read it, which I did, and explained my idea in regard to it. I have was present when the Cabinet left open. That was as to who should constitute the electors in the respective States. That is supposed to be the only important point upon which a difference of opinion could arise. That the right of the people should have suffrage in the States, or whether it should be confined for the purpose of reorganization to those who had exercised it under the former State laws, was a question to be considered. There was at that time nothing adopted about it, and no opinions expressed. It was only a project. I was requested by the other members of the Cabinet, and by Mr. Lincoln, to have a copy printed for each member, for subsequent consideration. My object was simply to bring to the attention of the President and Cabinet a practical form, which, if adopted, would be a feasible mean of organization without rebel intervention.

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Question—Suppose the Government, at its own expense, had constructed seventy miles of railroad in one of the rebel States, and that at the close of the war a company should apply to the Executive Department of the Government for a transfer of the roads so constructed to it, by what authority or provision of law would the Executive Department be authorized to transfer the road so constructed to the company making the application? Answer—I do not know of any act of Congress that directly or in terms would authorize any such transfer, but regarding the construction of the road in time of war, simply as a means or instrument of carrying on war, when the war was over I would conceive it to be strictly proper and within the scope of the General commanding, or specially of the President of the United States, as the commander-in-chief of the army, to render that instrument as available for peace purposes as possible, and inasmuch as the road would be of no use to the army when peace was restored, and it would be for the benefit and interest of the public to have it operated as speedily as possible, I should think it would be in the exercise of a wise discretion and exercising proper authority to turn over that road to any company or individuals who would operate it, for in that way he would be applying the war material to the only available use to which it could be applied.

Question—Would you regard it as a proper use of that power for the President of the United States to turn over to a Railroad Company rolling stock, locomotives and cars of various descriptions which had been purchased or constructed by the Government without exacting compensation therefor from the company, and which would regard the rolling stock as coming to a certain extent within the same principle. If the thing was done in good faith with a view of keeping open important channels of trade and communication, and the Government had on hand a surplus of stock which it did not desire to use for its own purposes, I would think it properly within the scope and power of the President to authorize the transfer to be made. A disposition of surplus war material, not available for any other purpose, could in this way be rendered more available to the public.

To Western Associated Press.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The charges made, and to which the investigations of the Committee have been especially directed, are usurpation of power and violation of law in the corrupt abuse of the appointing, pardoning and veto powers, in the corrupt interference in elections, and generally in the commission of acts amounting to high crimes and misdemeanors under the Constitution; and upon this recital it was charged with the most general duty of inquiring into the official conduct of the President of the United States, and of reporting whether he had been guilty of any acts which were designed or calculated to overthrow, subvert or corrupt the lawful government of the United States, or which, in the contemplation of the Constitution, would constitute a high crime or misdemeanor, requiring the interposition of the constitutional power of the House.

It will be observed that the great salient point of the accusation, standing out in the foreground and challenging the attention of the country, is the usurpation of power, which involves of course a violation of law, and for which he may be convicted, perhaps every great abuse, every flagrant departure from the well settled principles of the Government which has been brought home to its present distinguished incumbent. Without dwelling upon its special infractions of the statutes or in the particular exercise of high powers conferred by the Constitution on the Executive, they have clearly more manifestly in one systematic attempt to subvert the entire character of the Government. It is the great conspiracy which has unreservedly been carried on between the President and the rebels to defeat the fruits of the victories obtained by the armies of the United States, as the conclusion of the late civil war. The conspirators against the Government determined to place the States lately in rebellion under governments subservient to their will, conscious that they could not otherwise regain the power they had lost by the suppression of the rebellion by force of arms. To accomplish this purpose it was necessary that the Congress of the United States, which was then in session, should be prevented from counteracting this usurpation of power, and for this purpose Congress must be violently dissolved, as its two Houses could not agree in such violation of the laws of the land. To consummate this design, the capital must be left defenseless against the menaces and violence of the disbanded rebel armies, and to render this perfectly sure, the command of the army must be taken from General Grant and all the members of the cabinet, except Mr. Seward, were present. General Grant at that time made a report in relation to the state of the country, as he conceived it to be, on the subject of reconstruction and the surrender of Johnston's army, which was regarded as absolutely certain. The subject of reconstruction was discussed at considerable length. Shortly previous to that time I had myself, with a view of putting in a practicable form the means of overcoming what seemed to be a difficulty in the law in regard to the mode of reconstruction, prepared a rough draft of a form or mode by which the authority and laws of the United States should be forthwith established, and the functions of the pretended rebel States under the Federal authority, without any necessity whatever for the intervention of rebel organizations or rebel aid. In the course of that consultation Mr. Lincoln alluded to the paper, went in his room, brought it out, and asked me to read it, which I did, and explained my idea in regard to it. I have was present when the Cabinet left open. That was as to who should constitute the electors in the respective States. That is supposed to be the only important point upon which a difference of opinion could arise. That the right of the people should have suffrage in the States, or whether it should be confined for the purpose of reorganization to those who had exercised it under the former State laws, was a question to be considered. There was at that time nothing adopted about it, and no opinions expressed. It was only a project. I was requested by the other members of the Cabinet, and by Mr. Lincoln, to have a copy printed for each member, for subsequent consideration. My object was simply to bring to the attention of the President and Cabinet a practical form, which, if adopted, would be a feasible mean of organization without rebel intervention.

Mr. Lincoln seemed to be laboring under the impression that there must be some starting point in the reorganization, and that it could only be through the agency of the rebel organizations then existing under the State laws, and that by calling together the Legislatures of the United States of all those elected at the general election, he could get a quorum for legislative purposes, and through them could restore order and peace to the country, and set on foot the proper relations to the General Government. The question was discussed at length, and the conclusion reached that the Legislatures could not be assembled, but that the people must reorganize the State governments, commencing de novo. The message to Congress was then prepared, and was finally completed on the day preceding the assassination. The proclamation relative to North Carolina. After that I do not remember that the subject was ever again discussed in the Cabinet.

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The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within two hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE New York *Tribune* hopes Congress will revise its reconstruction policy and enact "universal amnesty and impartial suffrage," so as to "remove all stigma of proscription from the Republican party as soon as possible." The *Tribune* seems not to understand that when the work of revision once begins other propositions will be made, and that in the end little of what it proposes to accomplish will be realized. By the way, what does the *Tribune* mean by "impartial suffrage," and why has it substituted "impartial" for "universal?" Is it for suffrage with intelligence as the ruling qualification? That would be the only "impartial" suffrage we can think of. We more than half suspect the *Tribune* is inclined to drop "negro suffrage" altogether and come out squarely for giving suffrage to those only who are fit to exercise it.

IT is a significant fact, that the stringent advocates for impartial intelligent suffrage are not those who are smarting from defeat —or in the expectation of being specially the sufferers from our present laws. The necessity of some modification seems to have impressed itself upon almost every mind. About what that modification shall be may naturally be expected to be a matter concerning which at first there will be differences of opinion. But a very gratifying unanimity seems all ready to appear in the recognition that intelligence should be a chief qualification of one to whom is entrusted a share in the government of the greatest republic upon the face of the earth. The privilege of exercising the franchise is one of great sublimity and transcendent importance, and if we demand intelligence for the transaction of duties of a lower order, and less importance, so the demand ought all the more imperatively to be made for the performance of that duty, in the right discharge of which is involved the permanency of our Government and the progress of Democratic institutions. Not as the doctrine of a party, but as the spontaneous movement of a free and enlightened people in the consciousness of their responsibility, ought this change to be advocated and pressed. And this, indeed, seems to be the present course of the agitation.

IMPEACHMENT.

The unequaled facilities of the COMMERCIAL for furnishing the public in advance of its contemporaries the earliest news concerning important events, were fairly illustrated by our Washington dispatches yesterday on the impeachment question. Our readers know that we keep a correspondent in Washington, not only when Congress is in session, but all the year round; and our way of doing things is, instead of sleeping a night or two over the news, to place it on the wires at once. In this way the readers of the COMMERCIAL scattered over a wide extent of territory, are furnished with everything that is going on at the capital and other points of interest just as early and sometimes earlier than the great New York dailies publish it. As for our immediate contemporaries, they seem content—as the best they can do—either to copy from us the next day (without credit, of course), wait for the mails, or not give the news at all, which latter is most frequently the case.

With our superior arrangement for news from Washington, we gave yesterday, not only the fact that a majority of the Judiciary Committee would report in favor of impeaching Mr. JOHNSON, but, in addition, the whole of Gen. GRANT's examination and the substance of the testimony of Secretary SEWARD, Judge CHASE, and other witnesses.

The reader will be impressed with the fact that many of the questions put to Gen. GRANT show that some of the members of the Committee were more intent on finding out something to the detriment of the General than proving that Mr. JOHNSON should be impeached. Indeed, GRANT appears to have thought so himself and intimated this suspicion to his questioner. The most important point brought out by the General's testimony is, that Mr. JOHNSON at the outset took up Mr. LINCOLN's plan for organizing the Southern States till Congress should assemble, that GRANT favored this or any other plan that would give the South law and prevent chaos, "till Congress should meet" and provide something permanent, that when Congress did meet and inaugurate a permanent system of reconstruction, correcting the faults of the temporary one, and adapting all things to the needs which time had developed, JOHNSON adhered to his own plan and joined in the reawakened rebellious spirit throughout the South. It appears, also, that immediately following the surrender of LEE, Gen. GRANT was in favor of extending amnesty to some of the well-disposed leaders in the rebellion, with a view of using them to bring the rank and file into the support of the Union. A review of the history of the past two years, will, we think, satisfy reflecting minds that he was right. The subsequent course of GRANT in supporting the policy of Congress and the constancy with which he has acted under the reconstruction laws, show that he fully recognized the fact that the Southern people from their "good humor" had changed to the worst of temper, rendering necessary a stronger treatment than was originally proposed.

The testimony of General BAKER is highly important, and that of Commissioner ROLLINS conclusive to the point that the President has wantonly used his power against the best interests of the Nation. He has removed good men and appointed unworthy ones, and millions of revenue have been lost in consequence.

The testimony of Mr. CHASE and Mr. SPEED about the trial of DAVIS sheds much light upon that mysterious subject. The Chief Justice would not try DAVIS before the civil courts were fully restored.

Whether from this testimony impeachment should necessarily follow, there may be a difference of opinion; but without something stronger it is difficult to perceive how the measure can be pushed through, or why it should be attempted.

THE OUTSIDERS.

The importance of the facts developed in the statistics recently collected by the Young Men's Christian Association will justify a frequent reference to subjects directly connected therewith. To-day we do not so much call attention to the incapacity of our churches to accommodate the multitudes who throng our streets. That is, of course, a very important development, and exhibits a very serious deficiency. But it were by no means difficult to make provision to multiply the church accommodations as "to have room enough and to spare." The serious and important aspect of this matter is found in the fact which is patent to every observer, that so many seats in our existent churches are unoccupied. Where a church edifice is filled at its regular Sabbath services, that is to be noted as the exception rather than the rule.

The eighty thousand for whom church accommodations are not provided is supplemented by vast numbers who, of deliberate choice, for some reason, absent themselves from the house of worship. What, now, can be the reason for this state of things? We can hardly attribute it to any lack of ability or zeal in the pastors of the churches, nor to any insufficiency in the pabulum which is offered from our pulpits. Nor yet, can we believe, with a philosophic, but rather atheistic rationalism, that our Christianity is becoming effete and without the power of adaptation to the wants of our civilization, and of an industrial and thinking people. Far otherwise. We must, notwithstanding the asseverations of "Positivism" and a rationalizing philosophy, believe that Christianity is the final form of religion, and that in its divine provisions and resources there will ever be found all that is needed practically to accomplish the highest purposes of a moral and religious life, and to subserve the best interests and happiness of all men. If the failure is anywhere, it is to be sought not in Christianity itself, but in the application and working of the system.

For a complete discovery of the reasons for this state of things we are not now prepared. A larger knowledge of circumstances, and especially a comparison with the past, is perhaps needed. Thus we may require to know whether the relative proportions between those who go and those who stay away from the churches are different from what have obtained in the past, and whether the evil is increasing or diminishing. It would be well also if it could be ascertained in what ratio different phases of society are affected. Whether the evil proportionately affects the intelligent and the unintelligent, the poor and the rich. Then there might be inquiry as to the difference in the style, size and expressiveness of church edifices, as compared with former times, and the influence which the difference or improvement in these has exerted and still is exerting. As public journalists we hail as auspicious the attention which is now being given to the problems arising out of our social, moral and religious state, and the different associations which have taken in hand to aid in supplying whatever is lacking to the multitudes. Such organizations as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Home Missions, the Church Guild, etc., deserve well of the community, and are a large step in the right direction.

We have hope for the future, and confidence that the multitudes who aimlessly spend the day appropriated under legal and churchly sanction to rest and worship—the day for moral and religious culture—will yet have the "room" provided, and find inducements which will lead them to fill up their places in the churches.

Scientific Marvels.

The discoveries of experimenters upon living organisms bid fair to outdo all the marvels in past ages. It treats us one day to an account of the wondrous tenacity or capacity or something else for life in that most important part of an active animal, namely: a rat's tail, which it seems may be cut off, laid away to dry or be dried artificially, and when it is certainly dead if an experiment can possibly kill it, then it may be spliced to the bleeding stump of a fresh, by amputated caudal appendage of some unlucky rat, when lo, the dead tail lives and is as lively as ever. The following, however, is still more marvelous, it being premised that the reader will not be too much startled by his sudden transfer from a dried "extremity" to a "frozen brain:"

"The great discovery that the brain of a living animal could be frozen, and afterward could recover, was made by Dr. James Arnott, who solidified the brain of a dog by applying it to a freezing mixture. Here research stopped, because with an ordinary freezing mixture it is impossible to get at individual parts of the organ; but the importance of the discovery is not the less on that account. It was a marvelous revealing. Think what it was! Here was a living organ of mind, a other wise perfect self guiding power, of all volition. It took in every motion of the universe to which it was exposed, it took in light and form and color by the eye, it took in sound by the ear; sensation and substance by the touch; odor by the nose; and taste by the mouth; it gave out in return or response, animal motion, organic change—all else that demonstrates a living animal. With it the animal was an animal; without it the animal was turned into a mere vegetable. And this organ, the very center and soul of the organism, was, by mere cold application, for the time made cead—all its powers ice bound. And this organ, again thawed, is known now by further observation to be undisturbed. Surely this was the discovery of a new world."

If this made a "vegetable" pigeon—we would like to know whether the same process would not make a "vegetable" man?

The Cotton Tax

The three cents a pound tax on cotton which is proposed to be repealed, yielded the internal revenue the last fiscal year the sum of $25,769,070 86, which was nearly the entire revenue derived from the Southern States. Revenue Commissioner Wells says that although the amount "can ill be spared from the Treasury," he does not hesitate to recommend "the immediate passage by Congress of an act repealing the entire tax upon raw cotton, and the corresponding existing duty on imported cotton—the same to take effect on its passage." He is of the opinion that low prices for cotton must be anticipated for a considerable period, during which the domestic production should not be discouraged by the continued imposition of a direct tax. But with the relief that will be afforded by the prompt removal of the existing tax, the Commissioner fully believes that the United States will speedily regain the control of the cotton market, and again supply by far the larger portion of the total demand of Europe for consumption.

The Wool Growers' Association

Those interested in the growing and manufacturing of wool will bear in mind the Convention which assembles in this city on Wednesday (to-morrow) morning. This is the only association in the United States which represents the husbandry interests of the country; and, aside from this, the National Wool Manufacturers' Association is in complete harmony with it, as regards the wool and woolen interests of the United States—the tariff question included. As a representative meeting, embracing interests of such great magnitude, more than ordinary importance will be attached to its proceedings. We shall lay before our readers a full report of the doings of the Association.

Getting at the Milk in the Cocoanut.

New York City is chiefly famous for its Democratic majorities for electing scoundrels to the best offices, the foundation for which is reached by the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in the following paragraph in their last report:

The report further says: "Out of the 120,000 voters in the city of New York, about 77,000, it is computed, or nearly two-thirds of the whole number, are chiefly drawn from the most ignorant and degraded classes of European society. Such a constituency, requiring, of course, a corresponding representation, has created a description of political leaders before unknown in our municipal government—cunning, shrewd, unscrupulous demagogues, intent mainly on their own selfish greed—among whom those are ever the most popular and successful who pander most adroitly to the foibles, vices and prejudices of the masses."

The retail dry goods dealers are about to enter on a general cutting down of the wages of clerks, already unusually low. The losses of the heavy dealers are said to have been very heavy. It is stated that A. T. Stewart's losses amount to over a million, and other large houses have lost from $100,000 to $500,000, and this by the decline in prices alone. A number of small houses, wholesale and and retail, have failed, and the large establishments to which they were indebted have to bear the loss. There has been considerable activity in trade since the elections, and a belief that prices have touched bottom has checked the panic feeling that prevailed, but it is the shrewd of the old merchants say a great many failures are yet to come.

AN unparalleled amount of destitution and suffering exists in Richmond. Very lately a large number of persons have been discharged from the workshops. On all sides is seen the evidence of hard times, and worse is expected, and this winter may present to the world the spectacle of an industrious people, living upon the most productive soil in the world, abounding in minerals of all kinds, literally starving—starving for the want of bread.

American Purchasers of English Books.

A London letter-writer referring to the eagerness of Americans for choice and rare books, says: "A week or two since, any one making the round of a few prominent book sellers, might have seen, at one, an ex-Governor of the Keystone State, busy in making a choice selection of standard literature; a little further on, a Cincinnati merchant (lately retired from business,) would be encountered reveling in the purchase of the most expensive and costly book varieties that money can purchase, while near by, the representative of the firm whose name is most widely associated with the rapid movements of the modern press, is picking up some of its rare early productions, choice old copies of the Elizabethan dramatists, or proof impressions of the rarest specimens of graphic art. There is no breach of confidence in stating, which is generally known to all interested in the commerce of books, that upward of one hundred thousand dollars' worth of the finest and rarest books of the world, gathered from every part of Europe, are now on their way to a Western State, destined, probably, to form the nucleus of a public library for the next generation, and certainly never to appear again exposed to the vicissitudes of trade."

A Problem.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I read with deep interest, in your paper of Saturday of last week, an editorial headed, "What shall be done?" In it you call attention to the large number of young men, clerks, mechanics and others who, on the Sabbath, loaf about the streets of the city, go on driving excursions to the country, or engage in practices elsewhere which tend directly to ruin. You announce the startling fact, that if all the churches were full there would be 85,000 people outside who could not be accommodated as worshippers if they desired it ever so much. But if the benevolent people of Pittsburgh would build eighty-five large churches, each capable of seating a thousand persons, and place a good preacher in each, it is not likely that these outsiders would frequent them. You wisely intimate that street preaching will not reach these people. Nor will the efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association meet the difficulty; for the moment you put the word "Christian" into their corporate name it suggests the idea that the outsiders are heathen, and that the Christian young men are lay missionaries to convert them, and bring them to the anxious seat and the church. Now, however desirable it might be to see all these 85,000 people convened every Sabbath in churches, listening to good sound preaching twice a day, with Bible classes in the interval of public worship, it is idle to expect it, for you have no houses and preachers to accommodate them and they have no desire to spend the day in this manner. And it will not do to turn away in anger and say that if these people do not come and fill up our churches so far as they can get in, they may go to the devil.

In some respects French civilization is far ahead of ours. They take evils as they are, and when they find them ineradicable and incurable they do the next best thing—they *control* them by placing them under laws. We should do the same thing by choosing the least of two evils.

You suggest, Mr. Editor, in the article I allude to, what I consider the only cure for the terrible evil which makes so many of our cities moral lazar houses, when you name *libraries and reading rooms*. The love of knowledge is inherent in human nature, and by using it as a fulcrum for your lever, you can move three-fourths of this whole mass of loafing and killing humanity into reading rooms on the Sabbath. Should it not be good policy in the city of Pittsburgh to erect library buildings large enough to accommodate the masses of her youth, for whom no provision is made in the churches, and stock them with books of history, science and art, adapted to their wants? Comfortable rooms, light and airy, with such sources of knowledge and entertainment, would form a magnet that would attract all young men of taste and brains every Sabbath, and clear the streets of the crowds that now wander everywhere in search of pleasure.

But the expense! Look at our taxes! Well, if you consult the records of the county you will find that the expense incurred in trying and executing the last six murderers that have perished on the scaffold in the jail yard, would go very far towards erecting such a building and furnishing it with books and papers. And has society a right to bring crowds of young men together, and see them going to destruction by their neglect, and then when they become criminals, cage them like wild beasts, or choke them to death on the gallows? The authorities of Pittsburgh, aided by the benefactions of the manufacturers and merchants, in whose employ these thousands of young men are, should immediately take steps to meet the evilin the way suggested.

I have just received a letter from a young man who is an operative in the Lochiel Iron Works, near Harrisburg. The leading men connected with these Works have established a library and reading room, such as you suggest in your editorial, and all the hands of the establishment have the privilege of spending their evenings and their Sundays among books, periodicals and newspapers. Mr. Lewis, one of the managers, recently went on to New York to purchase an addition to the library, and the young man who writes me says: "I have been reading all morning (Sunday) in our library, and there is always a crowd in the rooms. I see around me many men who formerly spent their Sundays and their money in a drinking saloon up town, now engaged in reading. The boys, as soon as their work is done, wash up, and instead of going to a low theater as they used to do, spend their evenings in the library." I am proud to honor to the Lochiel Iron Works, that they thus care for the men and youths who compose their working force. It is, at the same time, a stroke of policy, for workmen who read and enlarge the circle of their knowledge, and thus promote their own refinement of taste and self respect, are much more reliable than a gang of rowdies who waste their physical strength by their vices.

Mr. Editor, in the name of God and humanity, urge the rich men of Pittsburgh to furnish libraries for their workingmen where they may spend their evenings and their Sabbaths in reading and study. Otherwise the drinking saloons and other resorts of idleness will fill the courts and jail with criminals, and the poor-house with paupers, and increase the taxes accordingly. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. B.

Bayonet and Sabre Wounds—A Chivalric Act of Roger A. Pryor.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There is a statement going the rounds of the newspapers, g'ving the number of bayonet and sabre wounds rece ved by Union soldiers during the late rebellion. This statement, of course, has emanated from the Surgeon-General's office, and is no doubt correct, as far as his official records show, as furnished by regimental, brigade, division and corps surgeons were concerned. But, alas! there were many bayonet thrusts given to our men that were never recorded in the Surgeon General's office. Who that has traveled over the sanguinary fields of slaughter from Mechanicsville to Malvern Hill, has not seen the stripped bodies of our men, stabbed, wantonly stabbed by the passing rebel soldiery; or the gash of some chivalric rebel officer's virgin sword, in the fair skin of his dead enemy. I have seen all this, and much more. But there are *two* bayonet wounds which I fear have never been inscribed in the list, and which I now wish to make public—two mortal bayonet wounds, given by Roger A. Pryor, on the second battlefield of Bull Run. We will take the rebel General's statement of the case, as related to Dr. Armstrong and myself, at the house of Mr. Van Pelt, then used as a hospital for our wounded. It is as follows: "I was taken prisoner* by the Union forces, and after delivering my sword and giving my word not to attempt to escape, I was conducted to the rear, or rather given in charge of two young soldiers, mere youths, belonging to some Eastern regiment; I was supposed to be conducted by them to the rear, but everything seemed confusion on the field. As we sauntered along I kept up a brisk conversation with them, and soon gained their confidence so much that they relaxed their care over me, and permitted me to trudge along as it best sulted the convenience of the uneven ground; this was what I wanted, for I had determined to escape if possible, and the opportunity soon appeared. I had ascertained from the youths that their muskets were not loaded—we were chatting very pleasantly, when suddenly I picked up a rifle with fixed bayonet, (hundreds lay over the field,) and before my guard was aware of my intention, I ran one through the body, who seemed to expire instantly, and the other, Doctor, (pointing to my patient who lay before him on the floor,) I ran through the belly, and he'll die, too." Whether he died or not, I never ascertained. as I was ordered by my Division Surgeon, Dr. J. King, to take charge of the wounded at Stone Store on the battle field.

These facts were furnished both to President and Secretary of War, at the time Pryor applied for his pardon two years ago, and no attention was paid to them. E. DONNELLY, M. D.

* I was then a prisoner, as well as other Union Surgeons, within the rebel lines, attending to our wounded. E. D.

The Thrift of California.

California is no place for a lazy man; and a man of fortune there would not enjoy idleness, if he tried. The very climate of the country, says a correspondent, is the very atmosphere of labor—nowhere else in the world do people toil so closely. Nor is this the place for that large class who lle so heavily on the charitable, and who are so constantly seeking employment in our Northern cities. What we may call the half-educated class, petty clerks, small shopkeepers, broken down scholars, accountants, and unsuccessful professional men, they can do nothing here: the city is full of them; the coast of the Pacific is all strewn with these shipwrecked fortunes. And when such people fail here, they sink far deeper than at home. The very atmosphere is an atmosphere of pride. No one could condescend to beg here. A man who is utterly defeated in the struggle of life in California does not ask for a helping hand: he generally starves, or he ends his troubles with self-murder. For heaven's sake, let the weak and half-educated and unlucky beware of the Pacific coast!

Garibaldi's order of the day, previous to his unfortunate battle, recounted the long struggles which America and Greece had made for independence, urged his volunteers to maintain courage and a demeanor worthy of their lofty mission, and concluded with a prophecy that they would finish the work and finish it well. But he was terribly mistaken, and a thousand or more of brave men by being killed were denied the privilege of telling him so.

WELLSBURG, WEST VA.

Natural Resources--Vast Undeveloped Coal Fields--The Railroad Power in West Virginia--What the Pennsylvania Central May Do--Awaiting Resumption of Navigation--Appeal to Pittsburgh Capital.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WELLSBURG, WEST VA., November 22, 1867.

I saw in your paper a very appropriate notice of the growth and prosperity of our neighboring city of Steubenville. The causes which have conduced to her prosperity are well marked, and illustrate the grand truth that where nature has done almost all, yet the hand of art is needed to develop and make available her valuable raw material. The character of your paper assured me that any effort to direct attention to these natural resources, so as to invite the application of art to their utilization, will meet with your approbation. The town of Wellsburg, situated but six miles below Steubenville, on the Ohio, in the State of West Virginia, possesses natural resources inferior to no portion of the Great Valley of the Ohio. The coal fields, both for surface and shaft mining purposes, are of the most superior quality and thickness of vein, the upper strata being found above the river bed, so as to be accessible thereto by inclined planes, while the lower strata, corresponding in quality and capacity with those which railroads and enterprise have rendered so valuable for Steubenville, are but little lower than here, and alike accessible. The back country is superior in richness and production to any Ohio River county in the State, and yet its coal-fields are comparatively undeveloped, and its manufactures—especially of iron, are not one-tenth what they should be.

Now, the cardinal reason of this state of undevelopment seems to be found in the fact that it is dependent upon the Ohio river alone for its carriage trade, and the draw-backs have been such for the past few years that it has been comparatively thrown out of competition with places more favored with the "master keys" of the age—Internal Improvements. Unfortunately, in the spirited competition of past years for railroads, Wellsburg has been limited to Virginia contests, and in these she was never able to compete successfully with her more wealthy immediate and always successful competitor. The reasons for this successful competition in the past are so patent that they need not be stated. Those reasons no longer exist. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is no longer the power in the State which could control and crush at will all rival enterprises in this portion of the State. Its selfishness and exclusiveness is now patent to all, and the day has come to us in which enterprise and capital will be rewarded liberally and fostered, rather than fettered and crippled.

What field, then, is better than ours for capital and investment? The recent sale of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad to the Pennsylvania Central has furnished the key which, I submit, if judiciously handled, will open up the wealth of our town and country, all her coal, iron and other manufactures of all kinds into full and profitable existence, and pour the large product of our best lands, with the trade of our merchants and people, into Pittsburgh, a competition from Pittsburgh to Wheeling on the eastern side of the river has long been a desideratum in the area of Railroad connection" point of view. How much more important does it become when viewed in connection with the material interests above alluded to, and of the known efforts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to control the Hempfield, so as to get a shorter route to Baltimore through Pennsylvania. Now, a road from a point opposite Steubenville to Wheeling will be only about twenty-two miles in length, while a route from the vicinity of Burgettstown down Cross Creek, and then on the same line to Wheeling would require fifty miles, and a heavy fifty-five miles of road. The latter route, while requiring the construction of eleven miles more road, yet possesses two advantages over the route first named, first, in the shorter distance from Wheeling to Pittsburgh seven miles; and second, that it develops a much larger coal field and back country. These, however, are questions of detail, and will admit the comparison of merits when the road is determined upon.

At this moment the warehouses of our town are full of corn, awaiting river shipments to Pittsburgh. It does not pay to cross the river by dray and ferry, and take the charges and chances of like circumbendibus, and the consequence is that our business is dead, our hands are and are awaiting the "troubling of the waters." Yet a little longer and ice will complete what open water has begun, and the consequence is that between low water, ice and winter, heavy shipments cannot be made to Pittsburgh; production is discouraged, and our trade and products from the back country lose much of value to the producer. Let but your city, with her wealth and enterprise, look seriously to this short road, and I vent ure that they will see in it a royal field and a rich harvest. Our water manufacturing sites readily and profitably branching off from your elaborate works, and a local trade and supply point, that of itself will more than reimburse all the outlay required for the road.

The county of Brooke, I feel confident, would take $100,00 in the road; the county of Ohio and city of Wheeling could be called on, while every other reasonable facility would be afforded, tending to promote the objects above indicated. P.

PERSONAL.

—A letter from Guilford, Conn., the home of the late Fitz Greene Halleck, says: "On Sunday morning Mr. Halleck walked out for the last time, his object being to consult his physician. The fresh air, however, not proving afforded him temporary relief, but on Monday and Tuesday he complained of feeling very unwell, and during that period he received several visits from his physician. He retired earlier than usual on Tuesday, sang to his sister, Miss Halleck. 'I am sinking, I shall not live till morning.' A few minutes before 6 o'clock she went to his bedroom, and found him sitting up in his bed. He said, "Marie, hand me my spectacles, if you please." She complied, and in other side of the room to get them, but before she reached her brother's bed-side, he had fallen back dead—expiring without a moan or a struggle. At 86.

"He gave his honors to the world again,
His blessed part to Heaven, and slept in peace."

—Mrs. Cunningham—who escaped conviction for the murder of Dr. Burdell, some years ago, and whose bogus claim he proved premature—has gone into the newspapers again. She pines for a matrimonial mania, the fair Emma, not discouraged by her previous misadventure, sought domestic bliss soon after her arrival in California, whither she went when persecution had made her slightly unpopular in the Atlantic States. The name of the favored man unfortunately escapes the record for the present. He appears to have been very fond of her, since the lovely and sensitive Emma is compelled to come into court to vindicate the sanctity of the marriage law by demanding a divorce from her unfaithful partner. This is a very meritorious method of disposing of a husband than killing him: but it is also less objectionable for several reasons.

—The Rev. Mr. Salt, late Epitcopal missionary at Sodus, N. Y., has renounced Protestantism and united with the Church of Rome. The reasons assigned for his change are: "Dissatisfaction with the articles, slovenly services in many of the churches; the opposition to Ritualistic advance; and the manifestos of the Bishops."

—The subscriptions for the late Governor Andrew's family already exceed $73,000.

—Anna E. Dickinson denies that she is either to go upon the stage or get married. Of late the course of this lady has been such as to alienate some of her best friends.

—The New York *Observer* (orthodox) is shocked at the printing and puffing of Henry Ward Beecher's prayers, and remarks: "If this is praying, the less we have of it in books or pulpits the better."

—One Moody, of Chicago, has entered into a contract with John B. Gough for lectures eighty nights a year, for ten years, at his usual rates, in the interest of the Young Men's Christian Association of the West.

—A man whose name is known from one end of the land to the other, is described by one who lately saw him in Broadway, as a gray haired, rather slender, somewhat stooping figure, giving the impression of constant anxiety and labor. That thin, firm, compact face might represent more than sixty years, and yet the gait and evident vigor of the man would not indicate more than fifty. Work is a passion with him, and rest stagnation. Thirty years ago he sold auction-bought laces in a little shop in Reade street. Now he is worth forty millions, and is the richest man in the wholesale dry goods trade. We allude to Alexander T. Stewart, of the marble palace of Chambers street. There is no sign over the door or on the building anywhere, but everybody knows it is A. T. Stewart's.

A New Horror.

The latest horror comes from France. A shoemaker, living at La Villette, near Paris, has contrived, with the perverted ingenuity of a wholly bestial, but, perhaps, half-crazed mind, to inflict an entirely new species of anguish upon the woman who was miserable enough to be his wife. For a lengthened period he had been in the habit of beating and otherwise brutally maltreating the unfortunate wretch. The man was a drunkard, his principal reproach against the partner of his home was that she refused him the means to procure drink; and in his endeavor to wring his booty from her by torture, he dung her to the ground, put his knee on her chest, essayed to strangle her, and then gouged one of her eyes out. He told her deliberately that he intended there and then to kill himself, and that she should be spectatress of his death and "shudder at his grimaces." He tied her hand and foot, gagged her, and opening a knife swore that if she dared to stir he would at once cut her throat. Next, he slowly and coolly proceeded to hang himself to a huge nail which he had driven into the wall, drinking while he was making his preparations no less than fifteen glasses of rum. Then, standing face to face before the poor sufferer, he kicked away the stool beneath him, and was duly strangled, his victim being compelled, as in a hideous nightmare, helplessly to witness the convulsions of his limbs and the distortion of his features. At last the woman contrived to liberate herself from her bonds, and her shrieks brought up the neighbors and the police. The man was dead; and there is some consolation to think that the miscreant should have been his own executioner, and inflicted on himself the fate he so richly deserved.

FROM SALEM, O.

Alexander Clarke's Lecture on "Man or Monkey?"--The "Broad Gauge Church."

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SALEM, O., November 22, 1867.

I want to say this word, because it was my good fortune last night to listen to a Pittsburgh preacher, who entertained and instructed his audience in the most commendable manner. Alexander Clarke was the man. They call him a "minister," but he boldly cast off the insignia of "the cloth" last night, and declared it was more honorable to be the *man* than the minister. Nay, he said God's will would be done among men only as men ceased to be the puppets of a creed. In following out his theme, which was "Man or Monkey," he divided humanity into two classes—one of individuals, the other of apes.

The one class were men because they had so much force as to keep them forever seeking to do their own work in the world. This class of men always broke down the bars of orthodoxy, and were thus looked upon and eschewed as heretics: but they were the only real men in the world after all. The other class hadn't wit enough to be their own prototypes, and, consequently, spent their years doing what somebody else had done. Their rule was to keep under the wing of popularity. This class the speaker ridiculed and condemned in good earnest. The other class he held up as the "light of the world." The lecture was full of terse and vivid illustration, always set in chaste and simple English. The speaker did not manifest much metaphysical ability, but kept close to simple statements that needed no logic to hold them in position.

Had your correspondent "K." been present, it is altogether likely he would have condemned Mr. Clarke as a heretic, for I noticed that those who appreciated this man most were members of no church. They believe that the "Broad Gauge Church" of which "K." has made most ignorant mention. This church, let me tell you, is composed of men and women who have come to superiors in the community, and it is because they have lost faith in the fuss and falsity of fashionable religion, that they have established a meeting where Mr. Clarke's doctrine of *Individuality* has been the basis and the bond. They believe man serves God by living true to the nature God gave him. They believe it is a crime to chain the soul to a creed, and hold men in the dungeon of dead dogmas. They believe that *Action* is "the true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." And if "The Salem Athenæum" will give us such a lecture once a week for three months, we will have many converts to this belief.

Yours,

C. H. ELLIS.

A Card from Senator Graham.

EDS. LEADER—I am again under the necessity of noticing an article in the last issue of your paper, which does me great injustice. In that article it is asserted that "in 1865, when the name of Dr. Gross was first mentioned from this district, Senator Graham withdrew the name of Dr. Gross from the caucus, stating that the Eastern members had pledged themselves that Lember's successor should come from the Eastern counties." I state that at the time come for the election of a western man for the position, Senator Graham deems it consistent to repudiate the agreement he personally arranged."

I pronounce this assertion to be the grossest of truth in this statement in regard to any such understanding, and challenge any man to produce the proof. In 1865, when Mr. Gross was a candidate for the Senate, I was a member of the Legislature, and in the caucus which was held, and about the time mentioned in the article, a committee company with several other representatives from Allegheny county, waited upon me while engaged in the Senatorial caucus, and asked me to say that Dr. Gross desired that I should withdraw his name before a ballot was taken. This was the first intimation that I received of the Doctor's intention to have his name withdrawn, and I proceeded immediately to the caucus and announced what was asked me to do. Dr. Gross desired that I should withdraw his name, taking occasion to say that he was a gentleman of great integrity and ability, and remarking that when he was a candidate before the people for Governor, in the year 1857, he received a larger vote in Allegheny county than any other man on the ticket, and that he had always been a true friend to the interests of the county. I hoped he would have no struggle a majority of the caucus, and that he would be heard of any arrangement or conditions required of me. I withdrew his name, and I read the *Leader* of last Sunday.

In the same article it is stated that I am "busying myself in writing letters in favor of Mr. Connell." I have not written a single line in his favor, and I have not been requested to do so. I am entirely free to say that I would have made an appeal in his behalf, but I have been told by the most prominent Senators from the west who are in favor of Mr. Connell that they would not solicit it.

There is perhaps as little truth in this as in the other statements made. I am informed that several Republican Senators from the west have never authorized the *Leader* or any other, to speak for them in that behalf.

The *Leader* "disclaims any intention to do me the least injury." It is not my desire or my reason why it should desire to injure me; and have no doubt that the writer was prompted by the misrepresentations of interested parties; and now, in order to set this matter entirely right, I will state for information in relation to the State Treasurership. Early in the winter I was urged by a number of influential persons urged me to become a candidate, pledging me their support, &c. I replied that I would look into the matter into consideration. Before I had come to a decision, Mr. Connell announced himself as a candidate. I immediately determined, in consideration of the fact that I had been a State Senator for a number of years, my limited pecuniary means, his eminent fitness, and my personal friendship, extending over a period of twenty years, to withdraw from the field. For five years on some of the most important committees, and for a number of years chairman of the Republican committee, which has been a most useful one in the Senate, of which he has been a most useful member, and which, I am sorry to say, from corruption were circulated freely against many other members of the Legislature at Harrisburg, no one has ever intimated to me the slightest suspicion of his integrity, and I am entirely free to say that for any one else can address a similar fact to substantiate the charge, and I challenge him in the head of this struggle for office.

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES L. GRAHAM.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
BY JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

From the creation of the world, in all ages and climes, it has been customary to set apart certain days for special religious observance, which have not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge, nor by any proper conception of the character of that Great Being, who made the earth in righteousness," and "who daily maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good." Ignorance of an over-ruling Power, by which the world and all its inhabitants are governed and controlled. Aided by the dictates of enlightened reason, and the teachings of revelation, we, however, are taught to recognize in that Supreme Ruler a Heavenly Father, to whom are accredited all that we are and all that we enjoy, and to whom we owe constant and fervent thanksgiving and praise. It is he who "visiteth the earth and waterest it;" who "settleth the furrows and blesseth the springing thereof," who "crowneth the year with his goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;" who "maketh the pastures of the wilderness to rejoice," who "is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble," who "saveth us from our enemies;" whose "throne is established forever," and who "blesseth the nations whose God is the Lord."

In all ages we have increased assurances of the "daily kindness" of an All-wise Father, of God, who has conducted our nation through a long and terrible struggle, and restored our people to know once more in safety, "without any to molest them or make them afraid." The monstrous institution of disunion is no longer tolerated. The Flag, the Union, and the Constitution are esteemed as the safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people, and are revered and defended as the ark of their political safety.

A land Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants. A bounteous harvest is ready for the sickle in all the States, and fields and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our valleys and hills. Commerce is uninterrupted, and our people are blessed with the productions of art, speed unmolested, over the trackless deeps, while health, peace, family, and all the arts, financial embarrassments or commercial distress have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth: but above all, religious morality, liberty, education, improvement and refinement, with their attendant blessings, have been allowed the full sway of legitimate to overflowing.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who confers the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, and "from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," and to whom we are deeply indebted for all these and the richer blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give our most devout gratitude and hearty thanksgiving.

I, therefore, do hereby recommend that THURSDAY, the 28th day of November next, be set apart as a day of praise and thanksgiving, that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assembled in their various places of worship to acknowledge their gratitude, and offer up prayers for a continuance of Divine favor.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second. JNO. W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN, Secretary of State. td

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If they had but known their value. The worst cases have been cured by them For sale by all Druggists.

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Is fast taking the place of all the old fashioned cough remedies. It never fails to relieve the most violent cough, and for throat diseases it is invaluable. Price $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.

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This wonderful medicine never falls, and thousands who have suffered excruciating agony for years are instantly relieved and soon cured by a few doses.

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Are your children subject to croup? Remember it comes like a thief in the night. If you value their lives keep a bottle of this wonderful medicine in the house. The dose is small and it never fails to effect a cure.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania.

JOS. FLEMING

The Daily Commercial

THE CONSERVATIVE FORCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Extracts from a Sermon Delivered in the Liberty Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Sabbath Morning, November 24th, by the Pastor, William Henry Locke, A. M.

A large and appreciative congregation assembled last Sabbath morning in the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Liberty and Hay streets. The services were of a highly interesting character. The ordinance of Baptism having been administered to several persons, who are soon to be received into full communion with the church, the pastor stated that he could not do a greater good than to call the attention of the audience to the high character of the Christian profession, and the responsible duties that are inseparably connected with it. The words of the Savior, as recorded in the fifth chapter of Matthew, were then announced as the text: "Ye are the salt of the earth; ye are the light of the world. Let your light shine before men."

In the first part of the discourse the reverend gentleman discussed the *position* occupied by the professor of religion. Every one who takes upon himself the yoke of Christ becomes the salt of the earth and the light of the world. It is the nature of salt to preserve and keep pure; while the absence of light would be the end of all existence. So the disciple of Christ, in his moral relation, acts upon the world, preserving it from total forgetfulness of God, and entire corruption of heart and life. As the sun enlightens the natural world, and by its genial influences gives life and animation to all creation, so the follower of Jesus is the medium through which He shines, scattering abroad over the face of fallen nature the beams of a moral light, as full of life-giving energy as the rays of the vernal sun.

The second part of the discourse was a development of the *duty* that the moral relation of the disciple of Christ imposes upon him. We present large extracts from this part of the sermon, and claim for their clear statements and earnest and eloquent appeals a careful reading. Such teachings as these from our leading city pulpits are among the hopeful signs of the times.

Second. Let us now pass to notice the *duty* that this moral relation of the disciple of Christ imposes upon him.

I think it will be received as a plain and evident truth, that the relation we sustain to each other or to the community at large, determines what is our duty. The duty of the parent is of one kind and that of the child of another kind. The governor and the governed are different relations in society, and each relation fixes its own obligation.

This is all analagous to the position and the profession of the Christian. With the eyes of the world turned full upon us, it is impossible to ignore either the one or the other; and while society demands that we manifest our profession by our works, it is God Himself who commands, "Let your light so shine before men that they may glorify your Father which is in Heaven."

Now here is the duty clearly stated, and also the measure of it. Our light is not only to shine, but it must *so shine* that men may see and recognize it as the light to the glory of our Father. It is written that there is joy in heaven among the angels, when a sinner is converted. But let me tell you that God is glorified on earth when, by the force of the truth, men are *convicted*. The Father is glorified when the logic of a pious life rebukes the wickedness of the ungodly; and sweeping away every refuge of lies, the truth is made to stand out confessed as true.

Like all other divinely imposed duties, this one may be successfully discharged, if we are only prayerful and diligent. But it can never be done by living in isolated seclusion away from the abodes of men. We could then no more fulfil the requirements of our relation to the world, than if we no longer belonged to it. It is by living and acting *in the world*, by opposing the spirit of Christ, that dwells in us, to the spirit that dwells in the world, that we are to meet the duty of our high calling. * * *

Our religion is too much sublimated. It is regarded as a thing too pure to be held up to public gaze; and we therefore leave it in the sanctuary or at the family altar, or in the closet. These are hallowed retreats into which the world seldom looks; and if our religion is seen only there, our Father will not be glorified in its exhibition before men. It is all true that in the sanctuary, and at the family altar, and in the closet, our piety is to receive increased fervor, and our light new strength. But the increased fervor and the new strength are to shine forth in the workshop, and from behind the counter, and in the office, or wherever else the allotments of Providence may have placed us.

There are very many good persons who seem to think that all the avenues of active and public life are forever closed to the man professing Godliness. They have discovered that there is no affinity between the spirit of the world and the spirit of Christ; but they make a great mistake when they conclude that the busy world is therefore no place for the Christian. Men and women professing Godliness are not forever to live like soldiers in an entrenched camp —always on the defensive. They are to be aggressive, and this world is the very territory that the master calls upon them to invade in His great Name. Here it is, on this very ground so full of evil enchantments, that they are to glorify God by planting purer principles of conduct in all the relations of life, and by the cultivation of a higher and more ennobling standard of morality.

* * * * * *

Nor have I any patience with those persons who would shut out the Christian man from all part and lot in the management of our political affairs. Corruption as it is, and full of seductions as we are taught to believe the life of a politician must be, I would have the Christian boldly enter into it, if he will only take his religion with him. It is because with violent hands Christ has been thrust out of the domain of politics, that it is the putrid and corrupting mass that men now behold it.

Let a stray sunbeam find it way into the dingy hovel. Let a breath of pure air blow in at the open door or the unglazed window, and it is like the entrance of life into the abode of death. If you want to purify a foul and polluted part of your city, open up a new street through it, and let in the air and the sunshine, and you have a police force uncorrupted and incorruptible.

And so I say to you, my friends, if you want to purify the foul and corrupt arena of politics—local or national—*meddle* it. Let in the life-giving light that issued from the cross lifted up on Calvary. Open the doors and windows to the pure and wholesome breezes that blow from Canaan, and that carry on their wings exhalations gathered from the trees that grow on the banks of the river of life. Let in these, and the demon of politics, whose name is legion, is forever cast out.

It is always valorous to be discreet in exposing ourselves to contact with vicious influences. The old preacher who taught his people firmly to abide by their religious principles rather than contest them with the archenemy, had much of the truth in his teachings. But a formula of conduct better adapted to this age, and more becoming the present aggressive spirit of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, are those words of an inspired apostle, "Resist the devil and he will flee from you."

I know that in the marts of trade, and in the arena of politics, and along the world's highways, many Christian men have made a shipwreck of faith and a good conscience. But it was not because it was wrong for them to be found where trade is regulated, and politics are canvassed, and fortunes are made. It was because they did not take their religion with them. They entered into the battle valiantly enough, but like untrained soldiers left their armor behind; and because of the height from which they have fallen, they are now become to us beacons of warning, to which we ought to give the more earnest heed.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM is a purely vegetable compound, innocent in nature, and wonderful in effect. For children it is invaluable, curing Croup, Whooping Cough, etc., in a few hours.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Nervous Headache, from whatever cause, debility, indigestion, costiveness, liver complaint or nervous disorders, will find a speedy and radical cure in Holloway's Medicines. They invigorate the constitution, restore the torpid energy of the stomach, stimulate the action of the bowels, cleanse the blood and purify the secretions of the bile and liver. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert Tea Services, etc., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark thus:

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I. TUF

☞ TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL,

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEURALGIA AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Facial Neuralgia, often effecting a perfect cure in a single day. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its magic influence. Even the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general Nervous derangements of many years' standing, affecting the entire system, are completely and permanently cured by it in a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety. It is in constant use by the best physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of $1 and two postage stamps. Sold everywhere.

TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it.
WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Sole Proprietors.

☞ COUGHS, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION
Cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. d

MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS L. W. TAYLOR
Opens Wednesday, November 27,
WINTER BONNETS,
THE SHEPHERDESS, DRESS, EUGENIE.
All New Shapes, HATS, CAPS, &c.
21 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

A SPLENDID LINE OF
Seasonable Goods,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SILK UNDERWEAR,
YARNS, WORSTEDS AND
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.
Also, a Complete Assortment of
MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, FLOUNCES,
VELVET RIBBONS, in Blacks and Colors.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
LADIES' and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c.,
ALL AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
AT
Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.
J. BENSWANGER & CO.,
55 MARKET STREET,
Wholesale Dealers
IN
MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,
Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Ribbons, Flowers, Hats,
BONNETS, &c.
We have the best facilities for supplying the trade, and earnestly invite a comparison of our styles and prices with those of other city houses. We feel confident that an examination of our stock will prove to the advantage of all WHOLESALE BUYERS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.,
OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.

CARPETS.

CHURCH CARPETS.
We have a large and carefully selected Stock of
CARPETS,
Bought especially for
Carpeting Churches.
Embracing the Latest Styles used in the Churches of the Eastern Cities, which we offer to
ALL CHURCHES AND DENOMINATIONS
AT COST.
Also, all Grades and Widths of
Mattings Used for Churches,
AT COST.
We offer all Goods in our Line at a Great Reduction from last Summer's Prices.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH STREET,
OVER BATES & BELL'S.

M'CALLUM BROTHERS,
51 FIFTH STREET.
CARPETS.
CARPETS,
CARPETS.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
LOW-PRICED ALL WOOL INGRAINS.
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
OIL CLOTHS
A NEW INVOICE OF
CRUMB CLOTHS, DRUGGETS,
AND EXTRA QUALITY OF
RAG CARPETS.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET, ABOVE WOOD.

VELVET CARPETS.
BRUSSELS CARPETS.
INGRAIN CARPETS.
NEW PATTERNS,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.
NEW INVOICES JUST OPENED.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

BAILEY & CO.,
819 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
DIAMOND DEALERS,
IMPORTERS OF FINE WATCHES
AND JEWELRY,
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE.
NOW OPENING,
THE LATEST EUROPEAN
NOVELTIES
FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
ORDERS BY MAIL
CAREFULLY EXECUTED.
BAILEY & CO.,
cod No. 819 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

JACKSON'S UNIVERSAL
WASHING COMPOUND,
An Entirely New Preparation.
We are now engaged in manufacturing this valuable article for cleansing purposes, which we have confidence will give entire satisfaction.
HOUSEKEEPERS,
PLEASE TRY IT.
With it you can save at least from three to five hours labor on the washboard, besides money, time and fuel. For FINE PAINTS it is invaluable, because it cleans them easily and makes them brighter. It is also useful for scrubbing floors, washing dishes, &c. It is warranted to contain
NO LIME,
Or other injurious article. For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally, and wholesale and retail at our Office and Salesroom,
NO. 59 FOURTH STREET.
GEORGE R. SLATER & CO.
tvths

RYE.
A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS
WANTED BY
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.

INSURANCE.

1867. 1885. 1867.
DELAWARE
MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From November 1, 1866, to October 31, 1867.
On Marine and Inland Risks.....$666,690 90
On Fire Risks.....156,306 11
$ 813,687 01
Premiums on Policies not marked Oct. 31, 1866.....336,305 00
$1,149,992 01

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF
As stated from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867.
On Marine and Inland Risks.....$605,807 79
On Fire Risks.....136,042 51
$ 743,116 30
Interest during the same period, salvages, &c.....105,445 09
$ 848,591 39

LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above.
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses.....$368,431 11
Fire Losses.....68,884 95
Return Premiums.....32,828 97
Re-Insurances.....40,095 54
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.....40,690 72
Taxes—U. S. tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, &c.....20,618 59
Expenses, &c.....17,052 44
$ 608,515 21
$ 240,076 18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, Nov. 1, 1867.

$ 200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$ 201,000 00
130,000	United States Five Per cents. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pa. RR. guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
15,000	300 shares stock Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia	15,000 00
7,500	150 shares stock Pa. Railroad Company.	7,800 00
5,000	100 shares stock North Penna. RR.	3,000 00
20,000	80 shares stock Philadelphia & Southern Mail Steamship Co.	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.	201,900 00
$1,101,400	Par. Market value.	$1,104,804 50
	Cost, $1,089,679 46. Real Estate	$ 36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due by Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,677 50—Estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Banks	103,315 64
	Cash in Drawer	286 32
		$1,507,605 15

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the capital stock and SIX PER CENT. interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December, proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December, proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the 7 year ending October 31, 1861, be redeemed in cash at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

☞ No certificates of profit to be issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS:

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	William C. Ludwig,
Edmund A. Souder,	Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,	George G. Leiper,
John R. Penrose,	Hugh Craig,
James Traquair,	John D. Taylor,
Henry C. Hallett, Jr.,	George W. Bernadou,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Jacob P. Jones,
Henry Sloan,	James B. McFarland,
William G. Boulton,	Joshua F. Fitler,
Edward Darlington,	Spencer McIlvaine,
H. Jones Brooke,	John B. Semple, Fitler,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger,
Jacob Riegel,	D. T. Morgan.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN G. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY SYLVARN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
95 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Canals, and the navigation of the Ohio.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Bagaley,	John Shipton,
James Park, Jr.,	James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnson,	S. Harbaugh,
B. F. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea,	John H. Ellsworth,
Joshua Rhodes,	George Bingham,
Barclay Preston,	Wm. A. Rodgers,
S. M. Kier,	Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

MONONGAHELA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$300,000.
CASH.....175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Caldwell,	Jas. A. Hutchison,
John McDevitt,	William Rea,
Geo. A. Berry,	Robert Dalzell,
John Atwell,	William Means,
James Woodburn,	R. Walton,
Samuel B. Robison,	John B. Canfield,
R. H. Palmer,	D. S. H. Gilmore,
	James McCandless.

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Naval Agent and Surveyor.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandize.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John Watt,	Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
John E. Parke,	Wm. Vankirk,
Frank J. Russell,	Jas. H. Stewart,
J. F. Kirkpatrick,	C. Hanson Love,
Capt. James Miller,	Geo. Arbuckle.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. Geo. NEELY, General Agent.
Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James McAuley,	Andrew Ackley,
Alexander Speer,	David M. Long,
Rees J. Thomas,	John H. McCune,
Charles J. Clarke,	James F. Hauna,
William S. Evans,	Joseph Kirkpatrick.
Philip Reymer,	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

DRUGGISTS.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,
DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

CALL AND SEE THE
PRIVATE GAS APPARATUS,
FOR
Country Villas, Churches, Schools, Hotels, Manufactories, Railroad Stations, &c.
The attention of gentlemen residing in the country, manufacturers and others, outside of line of city pipes, is especially called to an examination of the
WORKING MODEL GAS APPARATUS,
Now on exhibition at the Warehouse of
LUPTON & CHRISTY.
362 PENN STREET, opposite Ft. Wayne Depot.

The Gas is made from Residuum of Petroleum, in combination with Lime, costs less and is richer in illuminating power than Coal Gas.
The Apparatus is simple, and can be operated by any laborer of ordinary capacity with perfect safety, and has been in successful use in Wheeling and New York.

Petroleo Calcium Gas Co.,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PURE WATER, HEALTH AND ECONOMY.
PATENT LEAD ENCASED
Block Tin Pipe,
Recommended by the Water Boards of New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the most eminent medical men of the country.
COST NO MORE THAN LEAD PIPE of the same strength.
WELDON & KELLY,
cod PLUMBERS, 117 WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS.

COLORED DRESS SILKS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET,
OFFER THEIR STOCK OF
FANCY SILKS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

1867. FALL 1867.
DRY GOODS.
M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
103 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of
DELAINES, PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.
Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior
FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS
AND
Country Blankets.
These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.
M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
103 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

NEW GOVERNMENT BLANKETS.
LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE ORIGINAL COST
30 BALES LARGE, HEAVY
NO. 1 GRAY BLANKETS,
From Jeffersonville sale; weigh from 10 to 14 lbs to the Pair. MUST BE SOLD.
Great chances for Country Merchants and Pedlars. Only 25 Pairs in a Bale.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 WOOD STREET.

WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

JOHN ROTH.....J. F. ROTH.
JOHN ROTH & SON,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS, WHISKIES, &c.,
No. 307 LIBERTY, opposite Smithfield st.,
Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Wholesale Store at the above place, and will be ready from MONDAY, the 11th day of October, to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of all who will favor them.
Thirty-eight years' practical knowledge of JOHN ROTH will be a sufficient guarantee for the superior quality and purity of their goods, and of will be their aim to uphold the same.
For medicinal purposes particular attention is expressly directed to the large stock of OLD GERMAN WINES and the supply of bottles of FRENCH COGNACS.
Orders left at No. 26 DIAMOND will also promptly be attended to.
tf JOHN ROTH & SON.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,
Used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.
ALSO,
EXCELLENT FOR INVALIDS AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,
FOUR YEARS OLD.
This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. In its adaptation to
Tonic and Strengthening Properties
Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, and kept in our Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. Every child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest stomach will retain it. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various maladies that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,
A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.
Invalids use SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE. Families use SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE. Weakly persons and a benefit by its use.
SPEER'S WINES in Quarter Casks are preferred to other wines.
☞ Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
A. SPEER'S VINEYARD, New Jersey. Office, 243 BROADWAY, New York. tths

R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 55, N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,
IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS
Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.
Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.
G. S. BRYAN.....JOHN A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,
No. 74 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PIANOS.

CHAS. S. BARR.....HERMAN T. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTLER.
BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)
No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET,
DEALERS IN
PIANOS, ORGANS, AND MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.
Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & CO., Philadelphia PIANOS.
Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & M. W. SMITH'S "American" ORGAN, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.
Directly opposite the old stand.
BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS
NO. 12 SMITHFIELD STREET.
1y28-1y

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.,
Pittsburgh, November 20, 1867.
TO PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at THIS OFFICE, until the 26th instant, inclusive, for furnishing Allegheny county with
Eighty Office Tax Duplicates for the year 1868.
Eighty Collection Tax Duplicates for the year 1868.
Eighty School Tax Duplicates for the year 1868.
Samples can be seen on application. Time of delivery to be specified in contract.
By direction of the County Commissioners.
HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of Coal and COKE West.

DRY GOODS.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MISSES' UNDERWEAR,
BOYS' UNDERWEAR,
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,
A COMPLETE LINE OF SIZES IN
Silk, All Wool and Merino,
AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

THE NEW
Glove Fitting Corset,
GENUINE FRENCH CORSETS,
ELEGANT KNIT SHAWLS,
Alexandre's and Courvoisier Kids,
NEW STYLES TRIMMINGS,
JUST OPENED BY
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 *FIFTH STREET.*

BARRED FLANNEL.
THE WELL KNOWN
KITTANNING
BARRED
FLANNEL,
IN
BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.
A LARGE STOCK,
OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 WOOD STREET.

FALL GOODS
A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN & HUGUS.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,
LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,
ALL COLORS.
Dress Goods,
MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,
SATINETS, TWEEDS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.
W. C. DUNCAN,
DANL. HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.

DRY GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. W. BARKER & CO.
59 MARKET ST.
We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

NEW STOCK.
IRISH POPLINS,
POPLIN PLAIDS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
ALPACA SKIRTS,
PLAID SHAWLS,
PLAID SILKS,
FRENCH CORSETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
CLOAKING PLAIDS,
CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
A Complete Assortment of These Goods Just Received.
BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
NO. 138
WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
AND
JOBBERS
IN
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS and LEATHER,
INVITE THE INSPECTION OF
City and Country Merchants
To our large and well selected stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of
CUSTOM WORK,
MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED,
WHICH WE OFFER AT
EASTERN PRICES.
To Cash or prompt short time buyers.
☞ Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARD CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING
H. CHILDS & CO.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES,
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

GROCERIES, &c.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, BROMA
JOSIAH WEBB & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WEBB & TWOMBLY'S
PREMIUM CHOCOLATES, PREPARED COCOA, COCOA SHELLS AND PASTE, BROMA
SPICE AND GRINDING MILLS, &c.,
MILTON, MASS.
Having accepted the Agency of this celebrated make of Chocolate and Cocoa preparations, we can now offer them to the trade at Manufacturers' prices, warranted equal in quality to any manufactured.
REYMER & BROS.,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS AND FRUIT DEALERS.
NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD ST.
CHOICE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
10,000 POUNDS
Choice Buckwheat,
IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES CONNOR,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
NO. 355 LIBERTY STREET.

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE BY
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 134 Second street,
25 BBLS. PRIME NAVY BEANS;
25 BBLS. CHOICE DRIED APPLES;
10 BBLS. BRIGHT HALVES DRIED PEACHES.
WM. MILLER,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),
WHOLESALE GROCER,
IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES & CIGARS,
AND DEALER IN
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The Daily Commercial

THE OIL REGIONS.

Latest Oil Strikes--Progress in Development of Territory.

Our Oil City special yesterday morning announces that the Hasson well, on Shaffer Run, adjoining the Keno lands, has increased its flow to four hundred barrels daily, and still increasing.

The Fisher Brothers on Wednesday struck the third well on their Economite purchase, opposite Tidioute, and at last accounts the well was yielding eighty barrels per day. This enterprising Pittsburgh firm have struck three paying wells within four weeks, the aggregate product reaching one hundred and fifty barrels.

Well No. 20, Marine Oil Company's tract, was struck a few days since, and is now yielding about forty barrels per day. The well was sunk by Mr. John Sablin for the Marine Oil Company of Pittsburgh. The *Pithole Record* says: This company owns a large tract of land in fee on the Hiner farm, and as they have no royalty, and no outgo of money except the necessary expenses of running the wells, every barrel of oil pumped with these exceptions is clear gain, paying large dividends to each stockholder. This company has been one of the most successful that ever operated in Pithole, which is mainly owing to the fact that the business has always been in the hands of practical men, who thoroughly understand all the branches of oil mining. Several more wells on their tract will soon be completed, and a large increase in the production is anticipated.

A new well was struck on the 16th on lease No. 26 of the Foster Farm, and at last accounts was producing at the rate of twenty barrels per day. A fifty barrel well was struck the day previous, on lease No. 33, same farm. A forty barrel well was struck last week on lease No. 39 of the Stevenson Farm. The well on the Foster Farm, Pioneer Run, owned by the Bishop Brothers, is producing two hundred barrels per day. It has been shut down but a few hours since it was struck.

On Saturday, 16th inst., one-twenty-fourth of the land interest of the McClintock Reserve of the G. W. McClintock Farm was sold by Alexander McClintock to Edward Tarr and brother for the sum of $6,000. The Reserve contains three and a half acres, and is situated on the side hill between the Stevenson, Woods and McClintock farms. There are three new wells being put down. A short time ago the Reserve was producing three hundred barrels per day, but lately one of the largest producing wells has been out of working order.

The Paine well on lease No. 280 of the McClintock Farm, was recently sold by the owner, Mr. W. S. Paine, for nearly two thousand dollars. At the time of the sale it was producing about seven barrels per day. Within the last six month it has produced as high as seventy barrels per day.

After a long season of idleness the West Hickory oil territory is again being developed. Recently three new wells have been started, and several of the old wells, which produced an excellent quality of lubricating oil, are to be revived.

Mining operations on Shaffer Run, adjoining Reno, continued brisk, with excellent indications of success.

OHIO NEWS.

The sales of sixteen retail stores in Cambridge, on Saturday last, footed up $4,611 34.

A deer was killed near Circleville a few days ago, the first that had been seen in that region for several years.

The Massillon *Independent* says the poor and destitute in that vicinity are realizing the worth of the G. A. R.

The farmers of Fayette county say that the fields of wheat seldom look as well at this time of year as they do now.

The Guernsey *Times* says that the Treasurer of that county announces that in his collecting tour through the townships this fall he has collected more money in every township, except one, than ever before.

James I. Bowers offers a reward of one thousand dollars to any person who will deliver, alive, his child, Maria Lillie, stolen from its home, No. 52 Camp street, Sandvsky, on the 26th of October last. Is three years old, of full flesh, light hair and blue eyes, and when lost wore a dark calico dress and checked apron; is left handed, has a scar on the bottom of one of her feet, and nail on left big toe was bruised. The money will be paid and no questions asked.

The Athens *Messenger* says that the Ohio Cashmere Company, with headquarters in Vinton county, has purchased within the last year $100,000 worth of Cashmere goats.

Mr. John Reany, an old resident of Steubenville, for some years past confined to his room by paralysis, on Friday last fell from his chair into the fire, and was so badly burned that he died in six hours.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: A lady, handsome in form and face, the young wife of a once happy husband, a former leader of society in "high life," and still wealthy, entered the drug store on the corner of Eighth and Vine streets, recently, stood by the counter, and called for a piece of writing paper and pen and ink. The clerk brought the desired articles to her, and she commenced to write a note. As she did so, the clerk noticed she was well dressed elegantly, and that hundreds of dollars glistened through diamonds on her fingers. He noticed also that her face was handsome; that there was an expression upon it then that rendered it repulsive, despite its beauty. The cheeks were flushed as if with strong fever, the lips worked uneasily, and the eyes rolled like those of a maniac. While he was studying the strange expressions of face, he noticed that the pen wandered irregularly over the paper, and very soon he saw it drop from the nerveless hand, the face paled suddenly, and the forms, with its robes of velvets and silks, dropped to the floor in a limp, shapeless mass. Several persons were on hand immediately; and they, in their efforts to restore the woman to her senses, discovered that she was simply *dead drunk*.

Governmental Control of Railroads.

Recently before the Social Science Association, Mr. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, read a paper upon "Governmental Control of Railroads." He declared that our railroads are managed at present by irresponsible corporations, who do not furnish adequate accommodation either for passengers or transportation of freight; and therefore that the Government should assume the proprietorship of them. He quoted a large number of authorities, American and foreign, showing that the actual cost of conveying persons and goods over the railroads is far below the prices charged. So far as he was cognizant, Mr. Quincy said that the object of the directors was to swell the dividends, and not to promote the convenience of the public or develop the resources of the country.

Mr. Mason took issue with Mr. Quincy. He was of the opinion that railroads which the Government controlled would fall into the same track. Whatever Government undertakes is generally performed in the very worst way. He was convinced that nothing could perform the great avocations of society except self-interest. In Belgium, where railroads were under control of Government, the same outcry was made that existed here.

Mr. Quincy replied that the experience of the New York Central Railroad. To obtain the passage of a bill through the Legislature, it was stated, without concealment, that $500,000 were paid to influence members. A majority were so influenced, but not two-thirds, so when Governor Fenton very properly vetoed the bill, it could not be again passed. This shows what a railroad company will do.

Mr. Mason said that if such a Legislature had the railroads to control absolutely, they would do still worse.

Mr. Andrews said that these statements, which showed that the Legislatures received bribes and that railroad companies were guided solely by self-interest without the slightest regard for the public convenience, would lead men to consider whether there was not at the present day an inherent defect in individual character which perverted public justice and made public opinion valueless.

Plaintain and Banana Fibre.

A Jamaica newspaper says that a gentleman in that island has received a letter from eminent manufacturers in New York, concerning some samples of plaintain and banana fibre recently forwarded to that city. One of the manufacturers, who writes on behalf of the others, states: "The character of the plaintain and banana fibre, has been pronounced by leading 'daxmen' as quite equal to this material for textile purposes. Paper men say it would make the finest description of paper, but think it even too good for the purpose. Others say it would be invaluable for cordage, and all agree that a great deal of money could be made by it if it could be supplied in sufficient quantity, and at a reasonable cost."

The fibre in question has been already tested practically in other countries. In England paper of the finest quality, and as strong almost as parchment, has been produced from the plaintain fibre. Cordage has been made from it, so strong, light, and durable, that it has been pronounced the very best substance for the purpose. At the first Paris Exhibition it attracted no small degree of attention, and received special notice in the report prepared by the Council of the Exhibition, the result of which was that dealers and manufacturers of note came down with liberal and pressing offers to induce extensive shipments to Europe. But the easy-going Jamaicans, with their characteristic apathy, neglected the opportunities that afforded them of adding a valuable article to their list of exports.

A gentleman who has lived in Jamaica informs us that thousands of tons of this valuable fibre might easily be exported from the island every year. What is wanted for its preparation is some simple machine for expressing the juice from the stalk of the plant with expedition and thoroughness. American inventiveness could easily supply this want, and such a machine would find employment not in Jamaica only, but throughout the whole of the tropical regions of the continent, in all of which the plaintain and banana flourish perennially, furnishing a staple article of food to the inhabitants, but in none of which is the valuable stalk of the plant converted into fibre or made any use of whatever.

FROM WHEELING, W. VA.

Business in Wheeling---The Suspension Bridge Rumor---The Hempfield Railway Company---New Public and Private Buildings---Prospects for Game---The McLure House, Etc.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 25, 1867.

The want of rain has proved a severe drawback to the commercial interests of this enterprising city. Just now business is virtually suspended upon the wharf, as we have here about only thirty inches of water and the river is still falling. There is no prospect of any immediate change for the better; indeed, many persons here are expecting a repetition of a winter experienced at Wheeling some twenty years ago when at this very period of the year the river fell below its present depth, and was followed by a hard freeze, which effectually closed up all navigation until the succeeding spring. More or less ice has formed on Wheeling creek every night this week, and yesterday we were visited by a cold snap, which compelled our people to light the stoves. The streets were not as lively with pedestrians as is customary, and business transactions were carried on in doors as far as possible.

The condition of the splendid suspension bridge at this place is the cause of considerable apprehension with many people that it is bound to fall very soon. It is reported to be settling, and from personal observation I goes it is next to impossible to tell upon what ground this ridiculous rumor is based. The bridge fell some time after its completion, in consequence of not using the proper screws. It was at once repaired and additional stays for holding it in its place were provided, since which time it has never been regarded as dangerous, until very recently some one has started the story that it is depressed with its own weight and is certain to fall. As the report is said to have originated with one of the city papers it is more than likely that its author has been attempting something in the sensational line.

The Hempfield Railway Company Directors held their annual meeting this week. The annual report of the Attorney for the Erasers, which was read, giving the receipts and expenditures for the year. The road bed and rolling stock were represented to be in better condition than for years past. The tunnels have all been newly timbered, the trestle work renewed, and a considerable quantity of new iron has been laid down since the last meeting of the Board. About 20,000 shares of stock were represented, and the old Board of Directors was unanimously re-elected. A resolution was adopted requesting the Board to improve any opportunity that may offer to carry out the original design in building the road, which we suppose means to complete the road to its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad in the neighborhood of Greensburg, Westmoreland county.

Wheeling is rapidly improving in her architectural features. New buildings are being erected in all parts of the city and among the number are several spacious and beautiful warehouses, private residences, and churches. The largest building under one roof in the city has just been enlarged and now covers the whole distance between two streets. It is two hundred and seventy feet long by one hundred feet wide and is occupied by a carriage and wagon manufacturing firm. The Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal congregation are completing a very attractive stone edifice on the site of their former meeting place. The style is strictly Norman, and the building will be surrounded by a spire measuring one hundred and seventy-two feet from the ball to the ground. When completed the edifice will have cost, probably, $65,000 to $70,000. At present operations are being confined to the basement, which contains a commodious lecture room and several class rooms. The former will comfortably accommodate about five hundred persons. The main audience room will not be ready for occupation until the fall of 1868. On the adjoining square the United Presbyterians are building a very substantial church edifice. St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal congregation have lately taken possession of their new church. Bishop Johns, of this diocese, administered the rights of confirmation on the occasion, and the best musical talent of the city added greatly to the interest of the exercises. St. John's Episcopal Church is progressing steadily. Mr. Chas. Master E. A. Matson, of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, directs two concerts to be given in this city to-night and to-morrow night, by the choristers of Trinity. The concert this evening will be for the benefit of St. John's Episcopal Church, of Wheeling.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city is laboring very zealously, and its efforts to promote the welfare of young men in this vicinity are greatly rewarded. The noon day prayer meeting continues with unabated interest, and large numbers of young men are being gathered within the pale of the Association and their social condition very materially improved.

The Temperance reform movement shares the sympathy and support of the moral element in the community and several new lodges have been instituted here within the past year. A grand jubilee is to be held in January on the occasion of the annual meeting in this city of the Grand Lodge of the Good Templars of the State of West Virginia.

Reports from the mountain districts indicate that game is unusually plenty. Already venison has made its appearance in the market, and the report is that there will be an abundance of it at cheap prices.

The McLure House in this city is again under the proprietorship of Messrs. W. F. Goodwin and J. G. Wolcott, who are conducting it in first-class hotel. The "McLure" has just been thoroughly renovated, painted, papered, etc., and made strictly a superior house for the traveling public, who have for the most unaccountable reason withheld their comfort by patronizing it. It is centrally located, being near all the principal places of business, banks, churches, and places of amusement; street cars run in front of the house; railway, omnibus, and telegraph offices in the building, and Holmes's General Steamboat Freight and Passenger Agency within half a minute's walk of it. E.

Saur kraut has become an article of export in Doylestown, Penn. The stampers and cutters, it is said, resound at all hours in that locality now, and the demand for this delicacy is so great that it is often a source of entertainment the inability of the Doylestowners to supply it.

It is said that a few weeks ago an emigrant wagon passed through a Missouri town bound West, with the canvas marked, "Kansas or bust." It has since returned labeled, "Busted."

CITY MATTERS.

PROCESSES LODGED.—Two processes for costs were lodged yesterday against Patrick Leonard, who was committed to jail on Friday by Alderman McMasters, on a charge of malicious mischief.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—Prof. Blessner's concert at the Pittsburgh Female College will take place this evening, and we are given to understand that it will be the finest musical entertainment of the kind we have had for some time. A few tickets remain unsold at the music stores.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—The operation of trepanning was successfully performed on Dr. Mowry's patient, on Saturday morning, on Mr. Browning, the gentleman who was kicked in the head by a mule, near East Liberty, on Thursday week. Mr. Browning is reported as doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, and is considered entirely out of danger.

FOOT RACE.—A foot race will take place in Birmingham next Saturday, between David Evans and Joseph Hoover, glassblowers, for a purse of fifty dollars, distance one hundred and twenty yards. The race was to have taken place on last Saturday, but owing to one of the contestants having sprained his foot, before the time appointed for the race, it was postponed until next Saturday.

THE FREEHOLDS' FRIEND.—This staunch Union Republican organ of our German fellow-citizens made its appearance yesterday morning, enlarged to a twenty-eight column paper, four columns having been added to its previous form. The *Freeholds' Friend* is an excellent publication, and holds a high rank among the German press of the country. Advertisers will find it to their interest to extend their favors to the *Freeholds' Friend*.

A DESPICABLE THIEF.—Some despicable thief, who had not the fear of God nor man before his eyes, dared to enter the doors of the sanctuary to carry on his avocation. On Sunday morning, before public worship commenced in the Third Presbyterian Church, Wood st. cor. Rev. S. E. Sweet, pastor of the church, hung up his overcoat in the vestry room, left it there during the forenoon exercises. After service, on going into the vestry, he discovered that his coat had been stolen from it, and entered the vestry during the service and stolen it.

A MEAN THIEF.—A few days since the wife of a gentleman residing near the coal works on the Bell Farm, in Robinson township, died. The husband was a member of the Odd Fellows' Fraternity, and the deceased had taken the degree of Rebekah. The funeral took place last Friday and was largely attended. While the funeral procession was going some despicable thief entered the house, ransacked it thoroughly, and carried off the bed and bed clothing and all the wearing apparel belonging to the deceased women. A number of other articles were also carried off. No traces have, as yet, been discovered of the thief or as to property.

INSTALLATION OF A PASTOR.—Rev. W. T. Beatty was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Sandy Side, on Sunday afternoon, by a Committee of the Presbytery of Ohio. The church was filled to overflowing, and the exercises were of a very interesting and entertaining character. Rev. John Gillespie, of East Liberty, preached the sermon; Rev. Dr. McCune, of Allegheny, delivered the charge to the pastor and propounded the questions, and Rev. S. T. Scovel, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, this city, delivered the charge to the people. The Sandy Side church is now in a very prosperous condition, and it is hoped it will prosper still more under the ministerial charge of Rev. Mr. Beatty.

POISONING OF A FAMILY.—The family of Mr. Hupe, a German, residing in East Birmingham, was poisoned on Sunday morning while partaking of breakfast. The husband suffered severely, while the wife and only child were also taken ill very suddenly, resulting in a manner that led the attending physician to believe that the family were poisoned. It appears that Mrs. Hupe had some poison in the cupboard which was mixed with ground glass for rats, and the family had breakfast cakes for breakfast. From the statement of Mr. Hupe it would seem that some of the poison fell into the flour, producing the result stated. Mrs. Hupe and the child were sick but a few hours, while the husband is still in a very precarious condition.

LARCENY OF ENGLISH COIN.—On Sunday evening Wm. Kinkead, who boarded at the house of Mr. Turner, corner of Penn street, in the Ninth ward, entered the room under such circumstances as to leave the impression that he was stealing a number of pounds in English gold coin, belonging to two English gentlemen, also boarders at the house, named Connor, fellow-boarders. The gold was kept in a chest, which was broken open between seven and nine o'clock, and the money and several articles of clothing taken out. Kinkead was suspected of having committed the theft, but on being searched for coin not be found. The chest was then examined, and a number of East Liberty yesterday, where it was thought Kinkead had gone, but found it impossible to obtain any trace of him. It is thought that he took the train for the East.

THE ALLEGHENY STABLE ROBBERIES.—Officer Peter Snyder, of Alderman Mullin's police, on Saturday recovered at the second-hand store, No. 42 Penn street, this city, two more saddles and bridles, and a set of harness, which were also stolen from his stable on the night of the 5th inst. The articles were identified by Mr. Jacob Hoffman, of Allegheny, who is now in jail awaiting identification, which can be seen at Alderman Mullin's office, this city. Officer Snyder has been engaged for some time past in endeavoring to find out the thieves who have been operating in Allegheny, and has succeeded in recovering a number of the missing articles. Yesterday he arrested a man named Thomas Flavin lying asleep upon the pavement in the Diamond, and completely surrounded with articles of concealed property. Flavin was taken to the station and locked, where he had procured the necessaries, when he stated that he resided in Lawrenceville, and that the property in his possession was given him by a man named Marcatt, a stone keeper, doing business in Fifth Diamond, and that he (Flavin) was not his property, when the prisoner was committed to jail, in default of bail, for trial.

THE LATE EXPLOSION.—The following additional subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the late explosion have been acknowledged by Wm. M. Clunes, Esq., Treasurer of the fund:

Mckee & Bro. and Carl Grebe.....	$ 50 00
Ross' Room.....	10 00
Fifth Ward Public School, Miss Hannah Brice.....	20 00
James Benney, Sr.....	20 00
Amount previously reported.....	$11,067 20
Total.....	$11,207 20

A Ferocious Dog Without a Master.

A man named John Kearney who resides in "Hardscrabble," was before Mayor McCarthy yesterday, on a charge of keeping a ferocious dog, which had bitten the little daughter of a neighbor. It appears from the testimony offered in the defense, the owner of the dog came here about two years ago from the United States, and Kearney came in possession of the house, the dog remaining, as an inhabitant of the house, the former proprietors, refusing to leave his fine dog. The prosecution called a witness to prove the dog was a ferocious animal, with the understanding that the defendant was not to make any re-buttance in case the prosecution attempted to dispatch the dog.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Shaler Township Teachers' Institute held its 1st meeting on the 23d inst., in the School House, at Etna. Class drills were given by Wm. Porter in Mathematical Geography; Constitution of the United States by G. D. Hunt, and Mental Arithmetic by Miss Herdman. The next meeting will be held on the third Saturday (last) of December, at the same place. Drills will then be given by Miss Mulhattan in Physical Geography, Grammar by Miss Herdman, and History of the United States by G. D. Hunt.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Barron made his debut last night as Richard III. to a small audience. His performance of the character was fair, though there is room for improvement. His support, on the whole, was not so good as the company give Mr. Booth in the same character; yet all, with one or two exceptions, acquitted themselves well. To-night Mr. Barron will appear as Othello.

MASONIC HALL.—The Morris Brothers Minstrels will positively give only three more evening concerts in this city, as they are being limited until Thursday night. They are without doubt one of the most accomplished troupes that has visited this city in a long time, and have drawn crowded audiences every night since their arrival, solely on the fact of their popularity.

NIGHTS IN WONDER WORLD.—That "strange man," Harry Weston, business agent of the popular Illusionists, Professor and Madame Macallister, is in the city arranging for their entertainments at Masonic Hall to commence Friday evening. The Macallisters have always been successful here, and this evening's bill of fare will be a rich treat.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

Court met at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

The first case tried was that of Barnhardt Charlesworth, indicted for committing an assault and battery upon Alfred Cappe. The defendant and prosecutor were employed at the same establishment, and the assault was alleged to have been committed out of revenge for the discharge of defendant from his place of employment, which he claimed was brought about through the influence of Cappe. The defense called two witnesses, and the jury found a verdict of guilty. The Court then sentenced Charlesworth to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail.

ALLEGED SELLING OF DISEASED MEAT.

Jacob Mebel was placed on trial for selling diseased meat. The District Attorney said the indictment was drawn under the 60th section of the penal code, providing for the punishment of those who sold or exposed for sale diseased meat. The defendant, Mebel, bought cattle and hogs at East Liberty, and had a slaughter house where he killed animals that were lame and injured while being brought from the west, and then sold them about the city.

Mr. Eadie, a butcher, residing in Lawrenceville, was sworn and testified that he had purchased of the defendant, who was a butcher, but a slaughter house in East Liberty and a shop in Lawrenceville, but never knew of his selling any diseased meat.

Peter Teole was then sworn, but knew nothing of the defendant selling meat of any kind.

Wm. Goldsmith testified that he had sifted hogs for the defendant last winter; some fifteen or sixteen were killed that were not good, but did not know that any of them were taken from the market.

Peter Clemens, James Jeffries, C. R. Martin, Thos. Elliott, John Reilly, Philip Braun, Philip Burgen, John Lupor, Jacob Kortz, Ernest Beese and John H. Shelling were sworn, but no evidence of importance was elicited. The witnesses gave testimony favorable to the defendant, and no testimony was offered on the part of the defense.

The District Attorney said that was all the evidence, but of course the Commonwealth would not order a conviction.

Judge Stowe charged the Jury, said this case, with several others, originated last term on account of a prevalent rumor that the City Councils of the penal code under which the prosecution was made, was not in force at the present time. The law strictly speaking, prohibit the sale of dead animals under any circumstances, but it was to be taken in the sense in which the Legislature intended it. The Commonwealth was called upon to make out a case. It could be inferred that the defendant had done something that was prohibited, but he could not be convicted on mere suspicion. The Jury then retired, and after an absence of about ten minutes, rendered a verdict of not guilty, the county to pay the costs.

Peter Bowman and Wm. Tomer, of East Liberty, were indicted for the same offense, were tried next in the afternoon, and found guilty, the county to pay the costs.

Court adjourned to meet at ten o'clock this morning.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE WILLIAMS.

On motion of Hon James Veech, Robert R. Kirkpatrick was duly qualified and admitted to practice at the bar of this Court.

The first case, asking was that of James Berreigh vs. James and Conrad Prager, impleaded with in George Prager. This is an action for trespass on or about the building down and removing a fence, and declained by plaintiff. The parties own adjoining pieces of land in Indiana township, and a dispute existed in regard to the boundary line between them. The defendant claimed that the fence only encroached some feet on their land, while the other claimed that it was on their property. The defendants had sold the land on the purchaser refused to receive it until the question of the boundary line was settled. The Pragers undertook to settle the difference, and it was for this act that the plaintiff brought the action now on trial.

The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for fifty dollars and costs.

The case of Simpson vs. Verner was taken up and is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list in the District Court for to-day:

20—Foster & Co. vs. the Pittsburgh Coal Co.
76—Adams vs. Penna. Insurance Company.
79—Mechanic Fire Co. vs. Fellows, June & Co.
77—Warden et al. Administrators of John B. Warden vs. Watters.
78—Same plaintiffs vs. Carnahan.
80—Hunker vs. Braun.
71—Noble, Angel & Co. vs. O. B. Jones, administrator of Wm. Jones.
72—Brown vs. Haigh.

COMMON PLEAS TRIAL LIST.

The first case taken up in this Court yesterday was that of Dr. John Kirchner vs. Hamilton Black. A jury was sworn, but the plaintiff failed to make out a case and the following jury was then impanelled, to try the case of Cupp and Shepard, this day and to-morrow: Jacob Bowman, Jacob Bowers, Jacob Bowser, Jacob Bowden, Jacob Bowsher, Jacob Bowsher, Jacob Bowsher